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VICEROY OF INDIA ANNOUNCES A NEW PRINCES' CHAMBER

Addressing Ruling Chiefs, Lord Chelmsford Says Chamber's Recognition Must Be Preceded by Working Out of Details

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The Viceroy's speech at the opening of the Chiefs' Conference at Delhi dealt chiefly with the reforms embodied in the Government of India Act. His Excellency began his speech with a warm welcome to the chiefs and expressions of the pleasure with which he looked forward to his annual meeting with them.

After a brief reference to the signing of peace with Germany, the Viceroy expressed his thanks on behalf of the King-Emperor and the Government of India for the assistance rendered and the loyalty displayed by the ruling princes during the disturbances in the Punjab. Lord Chelmsford went on to warn the chiefs of the spirit of anarchy and unrest abroad in the world. While he thought the Indian states less likely than Europe to be disturbed by these problems, he reminded the chiefs that their strongest defense against anarchy and unrest was good government. He adjured them to see to it that there was no misrepresentation of British motives and British rule in the native states. He urged upon them the importance of caution and discretion in the introduction of reform. He warned them against hasty and showy changes, and advised them to meet the inherent conservatism of their ministers with tact and consideration.

A New Chamber of Princes

His Excellency went on to announce the decision of His Majesty's government to establish a permanent Chamber of Princes. He added that his announcement must be regarded merely as a preliminary statement of intention, that formal recognition must be preceded by the working out of the details of the constitution and functions of the Chamber.

Turning to the question of the necessary qualifications for a seat in the Chamber of Princes, His Excellency said that such qualifications should be based upon the nature of the link between the states and the crown. He had recommended that a line should be drawn between rulers who enjoyed full powers of internal administration and those who did not.

Coming to details, Lord Chelmsford had decided that the wisest course would be to base the ultimate distinction upon the salute list. Thus, first, all states whose rulers enjoyed permanent dynastic salutes of 11 guns or over should be entitled as of right to membership of the Chamber; second, states whose rulers enjoyed a dynastic salute of nine guns but have practically full administrative powers should also be admitted; third, that in the case of those states whose rulers possess a dynastic salute of nine guns, but are not in possession of full internal powers, the Government of India should investigate each case and decide whether the powers necessary to qualify the state for admission to the Chamber might be granted. His Excellency added that in his opinion such powers should be granted, except where sufficient reason existed to the contrary, and that the question of admission to the Chamber should be dealt with on the broadest lines, so that the deciding factor should become the status of a state, and not the personal qualifications of its present ruler.

Princes' Feudatory Rights

Lord Chelmsford went on to say that some of the ruling princes had expressed apprehensions lest their feudatory rights over certain minor states should be affected by the reforms. His Excellency assured the princes that he was entirely in accord with them in their opinion that the removal of restrictions on the powers of a state and its consequent admission to the Chamber as a member, should not impair the rights of any state that could claim suzerainty over such a state. On the other hand, he maintained that no state should be prejudiced as regards eligibility by the mere existence of an unestablished claim to feudatory rights. Lord Chelmsford added that if his suggestions as to the basis of qualification were adopted, the whole question of states must be at once and thoroughly investigated.

Enlarging on the probable functions and privileges of the proposed Chamber of Princes, Lord Chelmsford said that it would have to justify its existence and win its spurs. Attendance and voting in the Chamber would be voluntary. The Chamber would be a consultative, not an executive, body. The direct transaction of business between the Government of India and any state would not be prejudiced by the institution of the Chamber, since each individual state, whether represented in the Chamber or not, would maintain its right of direct communication with government as heretofore.

Political Codification

Coming to the question of political codification, Lord Chelmsford remarked that there had been appeals against certain decisions of the government as affecting treaties and engagements. Lord Chelmsford admitted that the treaty position had in some degree been affected and that

AGREEMENT ON TREATY NEARER

Opportunity Afforded Senator Lodge to Present Compromise—Moderate Republicans Delay Any Independent Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Negotiations looking toward an agreement on the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations covenant made a definite advance yesterday, when the "moderate" Republicans, who had been openly talking revolt, reached a decision to give Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, an opportunity to frame and present a compromise on the Treaty before they resorted to independent action and made a proposal on their behalf to the Administration forces.

Several of the "moderates" definitely stated that failure on the part of the Massachusetts Senator to come forward with a compromise proposal would result in a cleavage in the opposition ranks. Such a cleavage, they intimated, would not only endanger the Lodge leadership, but would compel the Republicans who desire to ratify the Treaty to deal as a minority with the Administration forces, a move whereby the opposition would lose the initiative. It was stated, however, that Mr. Lodge would be given every opportunity to reach an agreement before any steps to break away from him were taken.

The "Irreconcilables," who are doing everything in their power to keep the Treaty "dead," will oppose any steps looking toward an agreement, and, with this purpose in view, have started a backfire behind the Senate which they hope will revive interest in the League of Nations and make it an issue before the people.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and his associate "bitter-enders" have conceived this scheme to compel the Republican Party to declare openly its attitude on the League of Nations, and the question of foreign policy involved in its adoption or rejection by the Senate. They hope through the machinery now set in motion to compel a decision on this issue from all office-seekers, ranging from town constable to the delegates to the national convention.

Although the "irreconcilables," who number 12 to 14 senators, cannot be regarded as a negligible factor, it is believed that Republican sentiment throughout the country on the whole favors some sort of an agreement that will lead to ratification rather than appeal to the people on the League of Nations issue. The indications now are that such an agreement will be reached.

The Democratic forces in the Senate have made every effort to induce the "moderate" Republicans to initiate a proposal on their own behalf without reference to Senator Lodge, their purpose being to make a cleavage in the Republican citadel and win over 18 to 20 opposition senators on a deal initiated by the moderate wing. Counting upon the support of all the Democrats except James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, the Administration leaders hope by this maneuver to secure the necessary 64 votes.

A proposal from Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and Administration leader, asking the moderate Republican group to formulate a compromise program of their own and present it as the basis of an agreement, was voted down by this group yesterday. Thereupon, they informed Senator Lodge that for the present, the initiative would remain with him, and that they would give support to him in getting an agreement on reservations and would avoid independent action until he had failed.

The attitude of the moderate Republican wing was stated yesterday by one of the leaders as follows:

"The situation is this: We feel that

DEMAND THAT ALL HAVE REGULAR WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina.—In his annual report prepared for presentation at the next session of the South Carolina General Assembly, the State Attorney-General, S. M. Wolfe, recommends abolition of capital punishment and urges increased production to aid in lowering living costs. He says: "Every man should be at regular and legitimate work of some kind. We have ample law on our statute books to prosecute those not so employed."

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the Treaty must be ratified. The public is impatient with delay. They do not want parliamentary dignity to stand in the way of ratification.

"We have talked with the Democrats, and they are unable to offer any proposition for a compromise. They do not know what to offer. The President might not accept their proposition after we have accepted it.

"We have decided that we will not initiate any compromise proposals. We will support Senator Lodge in any effort he will make. Should he be unable to secure a compromise, then we should act independently, because we do not desire there should be any step that could be taken toward an agreement on reservations that was neglected."

Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, who is friendly to the Treaty and the League of Nations, conferred with Senator Lodge yesterday and advised him to take President Wilson at his word and accept responsibility for initiating a compromise, and put its acceptance squarely up to the Democratic leaders in the Senate, and finally to the White House.

"Nationally and locally, the country has made great strides in the last five years," he said. "The merchants and students who organized the national movement of public opinion last winter and spring have been very active and effective in promoting the interests of the country. While this is true of all parts of China, there has probably been the greatest activity in the Yangtze Valley region."

Mr. Reinsch says that the political cleavage between the north and south, a superficial matter concerning politicians and militarists more than the people, is being lessened and the tendency is strongly toward a united China.

New Policies Adopted

"There is much to be done in overcoming the effects of the old system, whose very virtues are often obstacles in the way of efficient modern organization," he said, "but the Chinese have gained much experience and are working out their problems with growing intelligence and public spirit. They have determined to devote themselves to a policy of educational and economic construction for a period of at least a decade, meanwhile striving to relegate all merely political questions to the background. The young men in the nationalist movement are committed to this policy. They realize that education is fundamental, and the improvement of educational and industrial facilities is going forward together. There is an especially strong movement for the establishment of more normal and technical schools and the adaptation of manual training to Chinese needs.

"There is also an effort afoot to secure the adoption of a simpler method of writing, reducing the number of characters to 30, supplemented by dots, keeping the old form only for literary purposes. This would save three or four years in the education of every youth.

Tankers' Case Unsettled

The question of the German tankers owned by a German subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company and allocated by the economic council at Paris to Great Britain as soon as the proper authority to receive them is indicated by the British Government, was announced yesterday by the United States Shipping Board.

This action is taken by direction of the President on the recommendation of the State Department, which found on investigation that the United States, to which the vessels were allocated by the inter-allied council on a food exchange basis, had no right to retain them after the service for which the United States needed them, the return of her troops from Europe, was completed.

Originally eight of these vessels were in the possession of the United States, but one of them, the Imperator, recently was transferred to Great Britain. This was the largest of the German vessels allocated to the United States for transportation purposes, its tonnage being more than 51,000. The others are the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, 24,581 tons; Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, 17,082; Mobile, 16,960; Zepelin, 14,167; Pretoria, 13,234; and Graf Waldersee, 13,933.

Violations Charged

Serious Lack of Capital

"While China is in an excellent position in most ways, with an aroused sense of nationalism and all the elements of prosperity, she is hampered, for the time, by lack of capital. She is in much better position to attract foreign capital than the most capitals of the world today, because she has the smallest debt and the lowest taxation of any country, and is the only one that came out of the war with a smaller debt than she had when she entered it. The country needs money badly today, but only in a limited degree, not in the great quantities in which it is needed by European countries for rebuilding devastated regions.

Just as present, China needs money to get rid of her military burden, by being enabled to pay off and disband the superfluous soldiery enlisted during the recent internal controversy. That being out of the way, the Chinese can go on very well by themselves, with little financial help from the outside, except for industrial and transportation enterprises. They are capable of running their railroads and banks. If the civil service is further improved so as to assure security of tenure based on merit, they will be in an excellent position. For the Chinese are like other people; their efficiency depends on confidence."

Small Loans Needed

Dr. Reinsch said that China could get rid of the burden incurred for the payment of the soldiers with about \$100,000,000, a mere bagatelle in these days, especially in consideration of the resources of China. No country has such possibilities of making money if given a fair start. After paying off the military debt, an additional \$100,000,000 applied to the development of the industries and public works of China would bring wonderful results. Even with the present lack of capital, some work is being done on the railroads, especially on the one running from Peking into Magnolia, and on the Belgian road.

"The greatest need," said Dr. Reinsch, "is for a railroad running from Hankow to Canton, a north and south trunk line, part of which is already constructed, the cost of the entire remaining line being estimated at \$35,000,000; and a line from Hankow to Szechuan Province, costing \$65,000,000, which would furnish a trunk line running east and west, two alternative routes for which have been surveyed by American engineers. These two roads would tie the distant provinces to the center, and would be of tremendous advantage to China in every way, assuring political compact and union, encouraging development and affording opportunity for exchange of commodities among different sections.

Revenue Ample

"The general credit of China is excellent," Mr. Reinsch reiterated, "when outside capitalists ask for specific securities, such as taxes, it is often found that such as the govern-

FAITH IN CHINA'S STABILITY URGED

Paul S. Reinsch, Former Minister to That Country, Says Recent Progress Assures an Era of Great National Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Present conditions in China warrant the utmost faith in the development and great prosperity of that country, in the opinion of Paul S. Reinsch, former United States Minister to China.

"Nationally and locally, the country has made great strides in the last five years," he said. "The merchants and students who organized the national movement of public opinion last winter and spring have been very active and effective in promoting the interests of the country. While this is true of all parts of China, there has probably been the greatest activity in the Yangtze Valley region."

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"Nationally and locally, the country has made great strides in the last five years," he said. "The merchants and students who organized the national movement of public opinion last winter and spring have been very active and effective in promoting the interests of the country. While

use it make use of such special plans as, 'If America does not agree to it, the League of Nations will be impossible.' Japan will refuse to join the League of Nations without the surrender to her of Shantung. There is no real Chinese Government to which to restore Shantung. 'If we get the League of Nations, we can use it as a club to force Japan to return Shantung.' Et id genus omne, all of which irresistibly send one's memory back to two great historic scenes, Calaphas, the patriot, exclaiming in the Sanhedrin, 'It is expedient for you that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not' and Pilate washing his hands of Jesus' death while decreeing it.

The new age must defend nations from being forced to grant concessions; spheres of influence, special interest to exploiting sister nations. That these evils have been suffered in the past is no justification for their continuance. The time to initiate this reform is now, at the outset of the new era.

Two-Nations Complementary

You speak of Japan's interests in China as 'vital' and because they are so, you argue that the cession of Shantung is right and just. But this is a begging of the entire business. The Christian conscience, even of Japan, is ashamed of this business. That section of Japan knows that if her government should abrogate the so-called 'treaty' of 1915, should honestly begin to cooperate with China in a fair, friendly spirit of mutual development—in a word, should act as a brother nation towards China, the great Asian republic could and would be drawn into the firmest international accord with the island empire. No two nations on earth are so complementary, so necessary to each other as China and Japan. Their interests lie along the same line. The utterances of the few real patriots of China exhibit a longing for a bona fide friendship with Japan. Let the latter throw overboard all her senseless Germanism, and treat China squarely, and all the raw materials she can use will flow freely across the sea to her factories.

Living in the Past

The trouble is that Japan's rulers are living in the past. Let America help her to get out of the darkness of the past into the light of the present by absolutely refusing to have anything to do with a Treaty embodying such articles as those that give Shantung to Japan and our nation will advance the new era by a long forward stride.

To claim, as you do, that if America fails to approve the Shantung outrage, Japan will 'stay in Shantung,' China will 'completely swallowed up by the competing nations,' 'incalculable world turmoil is ahead of us' and 'the nations, including the United States, will plunge headlong into a new race for armaments,' is to say the least, indulging in a prophecy unsupported by any present indications. There is far more reason for the contention that if America unequivocally condemns the cession of Shantung, that she will carry with her the conscience of the world, that Japan's democracy will be immediately strengthened in its fight with the militaristic bureaucracy which shackles her progress and that she will be moved to acquiescence in the immediate and complete restoration of Shantung to its rightful owner.

Position of United States

One of the leading publicists of Japan recently told me that he had visited Paris soon after President Wilson had consented to the Shantung surrender and that one of the Japanese commissioners told him that they (the commissioners) had agreed among themselves to acquiesce in the cession to China of the so-called 'rights' of Germany in Shantung. If the American President should have absolutely insisted thereon. Some of us who have lived in Japan and know that people, find this statement worthy of all credence. That Japan would have refused to enter the League of Nations without the cession of Shantung is unbelievable. Nor would America's action in refusing to consent to the cession now keep Japan out of the League. She wants to be there, and this ambition does her credit.

America should realize that she holds the whip in this entire business of League and Peace Treaty, not in any master or materialistic sense, but on high moral grounds. We are necessary to both, and we have the right to stay out of both wherever a great moral issue is involved. Better far no League and no Peace Treaty, if they be founded upon an international crime like that of the cession of Shantung to Japan.

The new era is here. Let America not fear to stand for international justice and good will, for those are bound, in the end, to win."

GREEK PREMIER ARRIVES IN PARIS

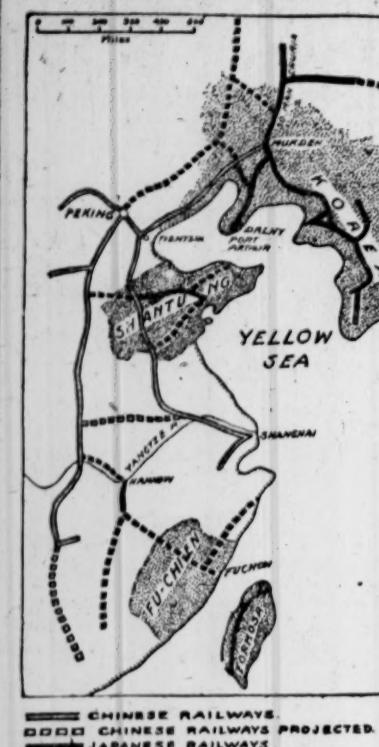
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has arrived in Paris.

In an interview he stated that his object in coming to the city during the sitting of the new Peace Conference was to make himself available for the allied premiers in case they desired to consult him. The future of Greece, he declared, was bound up with the settlement of the Turkish problem and he would sustain energetically the Greek point of view that the Turkish Empire in Europe ought not to exist any longer.

PLAN TO PREVENT STRIKES

LONDON, England (December 13)—Seven of the largest trade unions in Great Britain have inaugurated a movement aiming at the prevention of unauthorized strikes. It is declared the movement is sponsored by the National Union of General Workers.



PLAN TO CUT OUT SECTARIAN FEATURE

New Hampshire Constitutional Convention to Resume Contest of a Century to Eliminate Words in State Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, New Hampshire—A century-long contest to remove sectarian religion from the New Hampshire state Constitution will be resumed in January, when the Constitutional Convention of 1918 takes up its duties where they were abandoned on account of the war two years ago. Maj. William H. Trickey, commander of the New Hampshire Soldiers Home, a Protestant clergyman, will press consideration of an amendment to the Constitution known as "Resolution No. 14," proposed by himself as delegate from the town of Lisbon.

This Trickey resolution provides that in the constitutional bill of rights, the words "rightly grounded on evangelical principles" and the word "Protestant" shall be eliminated. These words stand exactly as in the original Constitution that was adopted in 1784 in a paragraph regulating public worship in the State. This paragraph is as follows:

Text of Paragraph

"As morality and piety, rightly grounded on evangelical principles, will give the best and greatest security to government, and will lay in the hearts of men the strongest obligations to due subjection, and as the knowledge of these is most likely to be propagated through a society by the institution of a public worship of the Deity and of public instruction in morality and religion, therefore to promote those important purposes, the people of this State have a right to empower, and do hereby fully empower the Legislature to authorize, from time to time, the several towns, etc., to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion, and morality."

The first state Constitution, adopted in 1776, was silent on the matter of the Protestant religion. Before the present Constitution of 1784 was adopted, however, an attempt had been made to secure a Constitution, which was rejected in 1778, which provided that "the future Legislature of this State shall make no laws against the Protestant religion."

After this had been rejected, a Constitution was drawn up in 1781 which was copied from the Massachusetts charter, except that in Massachusetts the Legislature could require towns to support the Protestant churches whether they wanted to or not, while in New Hampshire it was provided that no one should be forced to contribute to the support of any clergy unless he belonged to that clergy's sect; and all denominations were placed on an equal footing. At that time, Puritanism was stronger in Massachusetts than in New Hampshire. This draft of 1781 after two rejections was adopted into the Constitution which bears the date of 1784.

Religious Test Provision

This Constitution also included a provision for a religious test for public office, nobody to be governor or hold an important position in the state government unless he were a Protestant. Many efforts were made to remove both the religious test for office and the sectarian provisions of the Bill of Rights.

In 1850 a convention of which Franklin Pierce, later President of the United States, was president, submitted an amendment to abolish the religious test and substitute "principles of the Bible" for "evangelical principles." This was defeated on a popular vote in 1851 by 14,738 to 25,012 and the following year it was resubmitted and again defeated by 5,666 to 12,082 votes.

In 1877 the religious test was abolished by a very small margin at a popular poll, the result being 28,477 to 14,231, a two-thirds affirmative vote being necessary. At the same election the sectarian Bill of Rights was upheld by 27,664 in favor of non-sectarianism to 15,907 opposed. In 1889 the question was again submitted and amendment was again refused by 27,737 to 20,048.

In 1902 a convention drafted an amendment to change "evangelical" to "Christian." There was opposition on the part of Jews but "Christian" was adopted by the convention and then rejected by the people by 16,611 to 15,727. In 1912 a plan to remove "evangelical" was rejected by 16,555 to 14,315.

SPEEDY RATIFICATION OF TREATY IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has sent telegram messages to President Wilson, Governor Cox of Ohio, United States senators from Ohio, Senator Hitchcock, and Henry Cabot Lodge, relative to the delay in concluding peace and the endorsement of a League of Nations. The telegram contains a resolution which calls attention to the fact that more than a year has elapsed since the armistice was signed, that a serious situation has arisen from the fact that peace has not been concluded, and that without attempting to place the responsibility on any shoulders, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce earnestly urges that all effort be exhausted to bring about an agreement not only on the peace terms but upon the League of Nations.

The resolution concludes by declaring that the directors of the Chamber of Commerce believe that not only the peace of society but the establishment of a stable government is hazarded by

any further delay, and that, therefore, it hopes that all differences be speedily allayed in order to restore human life, its security, to provide for the stricken people opportunities for rehabilitation, and to reestablish quickly international communication upon a basis of permanent friendliness and peace. These resolutions will be forwarded to every chamber of commerce of the United States in cities of more than 50,000 population.

SPOKANE STREET CAR GAINS REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—The street car companies of Spokane are apparently coming back to former conditions of prosperity. This is evidenced by the official report of November business. This shows that the companies are carrying more passengers at the 6-cent fare than they formerly carried at the 5-cent fare. The report of the Washington Water Power Company shows that the average number of passengers carried in November in the years 1916, 1917, and 1918 was 1,089,565. In November of the present year 1,440,455 passengers were carried, an increase over the three year average of 32.2 per cent. Average November revenue for this company for the three years named was reported as \$53,349; for November, 1919, \$56,027, an increase of 61.2 per cent. The Traction Street Railway revenues show a gain of 25.1 per cent in November over the three year average. These results are said to be due to the revival of prosperity, growth in population, and to the elimination of the jitney bus, as well as to the increase of 1 cent in the fare.

Distributor Under Fire

DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit United Railways yesterday withdrew a request that it be permitted to make a charge of one cent for transfers and stated that because of improvement in conditions affecting its operations, it now is able to operate profitably on a flat 5-cent fare.

DRYS NOT ALARMED ABOUT NEW JERSEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Dry leaders in this State regard without apprehension Governor-elect Edward I. Edwards' announcement that he will have a bill to legalize light wines and beer introduced in the New Jersey Legislature.

They point out that Mr. Edwards, though he promised the voters, before election, to fight for a wet state, will have a Republican Legislature to deal with, and the majority of the Republicans, it is said, would be against such a wet bill. They also believe that if such a bill should be passed in any state, the Supreme Court would hold it invalid, since the concurrent power of the state is to enforce and not nullify federal law.

In reply to the inference of drys that he is "bluffing," Mr. Edwards says he is working on something now which will show he is not, and that he proposes to do everything possible "within the law," to keep his campaign promises. James J. Shields and E. Roman Munroe, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, say Mr. Edwards has no chance of making New Jersey wet.

HONOLULU ASKS FOR SHIPS FOR THE PACIFIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and the territorial administration have begun a movement to prevail upon the United States Shipping Board to allocate further freight and passenger vessels to the Pacific, the aim being to place such steamers on the San Francisco-Orient run with Honolulu as a stopping point.

At a recent meeting of the Chamber a resolution was adopted to the effect that that organization supports any movement to bring Shipping Board boats to the Pacific, and, further, to support any movement which would make Honolulu a port of call for such boats. Cooperating in this movement Gov. Charles J. McCarthy has sent the following radiogram to John Borden Payne, chairman of the Shipping Board:

"With reference to the Shipping Board's proposed allocation of passenger and freight steamers, I urgently suggest that they be sent to the Pacific. Hawaii, whose business has built the American-Hawaiian and Matson liners, is suffering from lack of transportation facilities. We have tried to obtain permission to travel on alien vessels to relieve congestion, but we want only American vessels if we can get them."

FARMERS GET NEW HOMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—Thousands of farmers have been reinstated, houses built and stocked with food and furniture, stock and feed supplied, and seed and farm tools furnished by the Fire Relief Commission, formed after the forest fires near here 14 months ago. The commission has expended in relief \$3,400,000, and had at times 52,000 persons on its books. Of this sum the state appropriated \$1,800,000, Duluth gave \$1,000,000, Minneapolis and St. Paul about \$200,000 each, and the rest of the country the remainder. With its work completed, the commission is closing its books.

STUDENTS TO PLEDGE LOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Applicants for admission to the College of the City of New York this fall must sign a pledge of loyalty to the governments of the United States, New York State, and New York City, according to a resolution adopted by the faculty. In addition to pledging loyalty, the students will promise to uphold the discipline and order of the college.

FRANCE TO PUT CLOCKS AHEAD

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Cabinet met today and approved the bill providing for the turning ahead of the clocks one hour beginning February 1 as a fuel conservation measure.

ALLIED REPLY PUBLISHED

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—(via Basle)—The allied reply to the latest German note regarding the Peace Treaty protocol was published here today.

KENT AND THE KENYON BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—"Kent and the Kenyon Bill" has become the

CONSOLIDATED MILK DISTRIBUTION URGED

New York Official Says Unified Management, With Arbitration Commission to Prevent Abuses, Would Effect Savings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Consolidation of milk-distributing agencies is favored by Dr. W. H. Jordan, director of the New York State agricultural experiment station, in the second and concluding part of the speech he delivered here recently on the milk question. Dr. Jordan begins with a discussion of milk distribution, pointing out that it involves the reception of milk and "in a large measure its inspection at the country plants." He goes on:

"When I tell you that investigation of the federal milk commission which sat in your city a year ago last winter showed that a single driver did not distribute over 300 bottles a day as a maximum, you can understand what, under the then existing system of distribution, this single item of cost was. When the wages of a man, the use of a horse and cart, stabling, and overhead expenses of the distributing center must all be assessed on less than 300 quarts of milk. Notwithstanding all these facts, the conviction appears to remain firm in the minds of a large part of the public that the cost of retail milk is higher than is justified by the facts.

DISTRIBUTOR UNDER FIRE

"Let us consider this. The public is becoming convinced, I believe, that the prices to the producer of milk are fully justified. The press announced not long ago that your distinguished health officer declared to the Governor of the State that farmers are not receiving too much for milk. No other conclusion seems to me to be possible. It would appear that the distributor is the one who is under fire. Whether he is now receiving undue profits, I do not know, and I doubt whether reliable information on this point is available to anyone. But it is my judgment, with a sincere desire to be fair, that unless conditions are very materially changed, great saving to the consumer could be accomplished by the readjustment of the business of distributing milk in New York City.

Public Management Opposed

"Perhaps you expect me to declare that the municipality or the State should take over the business of distributing milk. I have no faith in this as a means of increasing efficiency or decreasing costs. In my judgment, the time has not come when either the State or the municipality should take over this business or even arbitrarily interfere with its conduct, excepting for the settlement of controversies and the abatement of abuses. Neither can I express confidence in arbitrary regulations by the State or nation to the extent of fixing of prices both to the producer and consumer.

"But consolidation and unification of management, in my judgment, are a part of the necessary readjustment, and it would be highly desirable if the milk distributors themselves would organize the business under some stock-holding arrangement whereby only the necessary equipment of plants and men and teams would be maintained, where duplication of service would be abolished and where overhead charges could certainly be greatly reduced.

Regulation Proposed

"The objection is at once interposed, I fancy, that this would amount to the creation of a milk trust and that no trust can be safely left to itself. My further suggestion, as a means of protecting against the dangers of overcharge for milk and of satisfying the public mind and preventing contention and unreasonable agitation, is that an arbitration commission be established to which disputes may be referred and by which abuses may be abated. I see no reason for fixing such a commission power to fix prices excepting in the matter of deciding disputes, any more than to fix prices on the other great commodities that are used for human food. We should approach this question as we would approach any great economic situation—in a judicial spirit—and do all we can to promote such a reorganization as will most fully serve public welfare and render fair profits to those engaged in this essential business."

LARGE SUM FOR RELIEF WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The joint distribution committee for the American funds for Jewish war sufferers announces the appropriation of more than \$1,000,000 for Jewish relief work in Europe and Asia. The sum of \$100,000 has been appropriated for repatriation of prisoners of war captured by the Russians and held in Siberian camps.

DENIAL OF BRUTALITY

NEW YORK, New York—Denial that prisoners of the three hundred and eight military police company received brutal treatment while captives at Le Mans was made yesterday by Serjt. Edward E. Butler of St. Louis, a former member of the company, at the court-martial on Governor's Island of Capt. Karl W. Detzer, company commander, charged with cruelty to men in his custody.

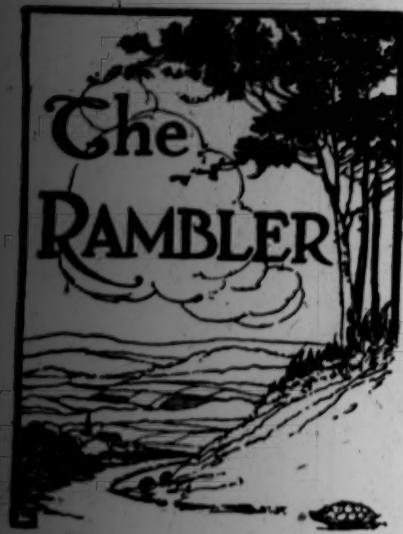
LIBRARY EXTENSION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The conference of the American Library Association in Chicago, Illinois, January 1 to 3, will discuss the continuance of library service for hospitals and for the American merchant marine, and plans for circulating books among war veteran organizations, in addition to promotion of the service of business, industrial and rural libraries.

AMNESTY MARCHERS HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office



In the Courtyard

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

As we sit in the embrasure of a library window in New England and gaze at the scene below, we are quickened to think of a French courtyard that once we knew very well. It was before the days when peace had been taught to rage from Gary to Cetinje, and the primitive days when men fought for an ideal were still resounding in their sweaty, powder-stained way. Men were pretty silent and sober, but even then we knew what the victory was going to be and though a thousand times discouraged, a thousand times took heart. This courtyard was in Paris, that Paris of which the happy citizens have been singing the praises for so long. They have been at this work a long time, witness the letter of a certain Gui de Bazoches written to a friend about 1175: "He is in Paris and bursts into verse when speaking of her:

Hac est illa domus cuius Burgundia
secpit.
Normannum imperium, Britones armamentum.

This stout blast in favor of Paris has lasted ever since and it is at least more amiable than some other weaknesses. And Paris, the real, solid, historic Paris and the real, solid French that still inhabit parts of it—no wonder that they have attracted. When you walk out of one of Flammarión's arcades at the Odéon, where you have just bought a paper edition of the "Provincial Letters" and look up at the entresol where Camille Desmoulins brought his young bride; when you trudge up the little Rue des Canettes where Marie Antoine Carroux had, his royalist perfumer's shop, quite unconscious that he was to figure as César Birotteau in one act of Balzac's great comedy; when you pass the ever-shadowed Conciergerie and think of Fouquier Tinville living there and feverishly working, "un pied dans le crime"; really, when you have any such thoughts, you understand why a city interests some men more than any other mundane subject.

The courtyard was on the right side of the Seine; that is to say, it was on the left and appertained to an hôtel that at the beginning of the nineteenth century bore the name of one of the Italian families that came into France with Henry IV's Medicis wife, but now as you see it is let in lodgings and very agreeable and modest they are. Theirs is a very serious clientèle; we have a general on the ground floor, where his quarters are kept as clean as a pin and whence he emerges of a morning with his good white mustache and a courteous smile for all the world; we have two royalist ladies on the second floor, who would rather go without their breakfast than not read their "Gaulois" of a morning and are convinced that the scalping knife and tomahawk are found on every toilet table in the United States; there are two ladies who are employed at the Ministry of War and there are one or two quiet males who seem to work very hard and go to bed very early.

Opposite, in the wing that used to be the stable, are our quarters, strategically placed so that one commands the courtyard, the facade of the main wing and the abode of M. Lafère and Mme. Lafère, the concierges, we call them, for the fact is that Madame has a very great deal of executive ability, and though Monsieur is endowed with the same quality, he has many things to distract his attention from his official duties. If you are going to ask a man to be a concierge, a philosopher, and a military critic, to say nothing of being an old Parisian and the retired assistant maître d'âmes of the one hundred and fifty-second of the line, why, then, in the name of moderation, let him have a moment or two for thinking.

A Merrimack River Need

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have been glad to see the letters in The Christian Science Monitor pointing to the possibility of our obtaining our food supply without slaughtering. I never can forget something I read a number of years ago, a statement by Bernard Shaw to the effect that he hadn't partaken of a fishy creature for 15 years.

Another thing I am greatly interested in is the possibility—the necessity—of cleaning the Merrimack River by finding a better method of sewage disposal. The river is very beautiful to look at, if one does not get near enough to smell it. I am particularly well acquainted with a point perhaps ten miles from the mouth. At low tide lumps of filthy scum hang from overhanging bushes and tree branches, and that river is the watering place for cattle from the farms along the banks. To whom does the work of keeping the waterways clean belong?

To turn to a happy topic, please give my thanks to the Bookman for his delightful Tuesday column—it's just the best breakfast sauce. I'm sure I could nibble plain black bread quite contentedly if I had that alongside.

(Signed) F. E. ADAMS, Somerville, Massachusetts, December 8, 1919.

other interesting subjects. She listens with grave and wide-eyed interest and says that plainly, though she herself has little knowledge of these abstract subjects, M. Lafère knows how to win the war, "that comprehends itself." M. Lafère accepts this praise with a stern smile and nods his head to himself, as though to say, "Well, well, all the clear heads are not at the Ministry of War." Presently, dutiful man that he is, he calls out:

"Léontine, have you put towels in the American officer's room? He is due tonight from Bar-le-Duc. You know he washes with profusion and will be roaring for towels. Go and get them, mon enfant. Do you await another Bertha to make them unnecessary? Idle not."

This is a trifle hard on Léontine, as she has made herself red in the face wringing out clothes. Yes, reader, on certain days, clotheslines were strung in the little courtyard and the wash that Mme. Lafère and Léontine had toiled over was hung upon them, there to flap wetly and sometimes to engage the head of a stranger that did not know the channel. But M. Lafère's bark is a good deal worse than his bite, although we fancy his appetite must be excellent. It ought to be, for on summer evenings, when the lodger would return from his solitary dinner, the loveliest smells of cooking still hung about the Léontine kitchen. They deserved to be comfortable, that little family, for with their country ravaged, with the big cannon firing by night, they were never afraid.

We see that through all the bestial fury, the gripping fear, the hate, the falling steel and shattered masonry, the little courtyard filled with sun, with humdrum, necessary duties, and the simple trust in tomorrow because of the goodness of today—we see that the courtyard and its sunlight were the real and solid. The fear is dispelled, the shells no longer fall, gone is the eldritch hooting of the warning siren, but the courtyard is in the same place and equally lasts in the stranger's memory and equally.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Better Motion Pictures

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

One of the surest ways of abolishing anarchy is through education. While this fact is well recognized by all thinking people, and various schemes are devised for instructing the foreigner in such knowledge as is needed to Americanize, the best plan of which I know is education by means of the motion picture. To some extent this has already been done; and we may rest assured that the money used for this purpose was not spent in vain; but the war has proved that, to achieve any great end, close cooperation of each city and each state is necessary to secure that which in turn will benefit the nation. The truth of this statement is witnessed in national prohibition.

Heretofore, the function of the moving picture has been to amuse, rather than instruct. The tendency of photoplay writers, to produce whatever excites the imagination, without thought of its effect on morals, is, in a large measure, responsible for the "crime waves" which time and again sweep over the country. If the nature of photoplays were such as would elevate, rather than degrade the thought and ambition of the theatergoers—especially the young—much would, in this way, be done to discourage crime, and encourage Americanism.

In view of all this, it is apparent that patriotic Americans in every community should form societies, whose united effort will bring legislative action that will prevent the exhibition of improper pictures. This would not be denying the rights of the masses, but protecting them: protecting them from such false doctrines as may be imparted to them in the form of some thrilling adventure, or a silly sentimental.

Thus would the seeds of crime and anarchy, planted by ignorance, be uprooted through a clearer understanding of America, her government, her institutions, and ideals.

(Signed) ARTHUR E. MORRIS, New York City, New York, December 2, 1919.

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A WORLD DIARY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The cat has played a great part in history. In Egypt it was worshipped; in England it has kept green the fame of Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor; and now the question as to whether the Department of Education in New York is justified in increasing the city budget, of \$270,000,000, by \$6,50, for the summer feeding of its cat, is en-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old portrait

Sir Richard Whittington

gaging the earnest attention of the Mayor. When the great controversy is settled, it is doubtful if the Education cat will manifest the slightest emotion over the trouble it has caused. For has not the cat, in the phrase of Mr. Kipling, always walked by itself.

The Critic and the Playwrights

Not that the whole stream of ingratitude wells from the heart of the cat. The Stewart kings must not be forgotten, and it appears that the quality is now being developed by a race of people known as playwrights. It all comes of the fact that the editor of The Times, in London, induced the paper's dramatic critic to supplement his "first night" notices with some more mature second thoughts. Or was it that the critic persuaded the editor to print them? Anyway, the thing was done and was an immediate success. But the critic in his dry, humorous way, seized the opportunity to poke a little fun at his own "first night" impressions by depreciating their value as "one of the wicked deceptions of journalism." What sort of gratitude could be expected, after such a confession, from the battalions of the dramatic failures? And now the editor of Punch, in his genial way, comes to their support, and asks—

"Oh, Mr. Walkley, my illusion's gone! Shattered my faith in those allusive stories Composed impromptu from 11 o'clock Fast as the moving finger of the clock turns!"

How can I know but what Next week you'll tell us you were talking rot?"

A Labor Threat

There is, of course, rot and rot. There is the rot which is wisdom of "Alice in Wonderland," and the unconscious and unintentional rot of the poet Tupper, and then there is the calculated rot, as a certain Cabinet-Minister might call it, of Labor's boast that it will force a general election next February in the United Kingdom. Whether the Labor Party can force the numerically strongest of modern governments in the United Kingdom to dissolve will have to be proved in a struggle most interesting to watch. Mr. Victor Hartshorn, that fiery leader of the South Wales miners, has declared that the Labor Party has the power—but Mr. Hartshorn, there are always the big battalions! And the big battalions, in a division lobby? Well, the majority is upon their side.

Capablanca and the House

Whatever Mr. Hartshorn may be able to do with the House, the champions of that famous body were as clay in the hands of Mr. Capablanca, when the famous Cuban met them in Committee Room No. 14. Thirty-eight members faced their boards, and Mr. Capablanca faced the thirty-eight. The first "mate" was called just an hour after the games began, and when all was over the champion had won thirty-six pounds outright, and had drawn two. Obviously an occasion on which the big battalions were nowhere. Mr. Bear Law, the champion of the House, did not compete, being presumably engaged in attempting something more difficult even than the undoing of Mr. Capablanca, and that was the balancing of the budget of the British Empire.

The Minister and the Embassy

Not that the British budget is the only one giving trouble to its makers, there is a far more difficult task facing



From illustration by Nelly Etchison in "The Story of Home" by Norwood Young, J. M. Dent & Co., publishers

Temple of Saturn, tabularium, and tower of Capitol

AN ENGLISHWOMAN IN NEW YORK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

that of the framers of the forthcoming Italian estimates. One of these estimates is 4,000,000 lire for the expropriation of the German embassy, the old Palazzo Caffarelli, on the Capitoline. Not that this item is going to cause the Minister of Finance any particular trouble, because it is going to be treated as the Rev. Laurence Sterne treated the £10,000 he promised the Italian suitor of his daughter Lydia, as a dowry. Lydia, Mr. Sterne pointed out, was only seventeen, her admirer of unknown age, this he blandly remarked would wipe out £5000; then, Lydia played upon the harp, and the suitor on an instrument at all, this, Mr. Sterne was of the opinion, would finish the account of the £10,000. Now it is just like that with the Italian Minister of Finance. He is going to allow Germany 4,000,000 lire for her property on the Capitoline. But then Germany did vast damage to Italian interests during the war. Here the Minister, after the manner of Mr. Sterne, calculates that the account of the 4,000,000 lire

that I could really get lost in New York; but I was unhappy, uncomfortable, and alone. Somehow I had to get to a certain address, and no one cared if I got there or not. My spirit quailed, and shed its guards of courtesy. I asked querulously, was answered roughly. I walked on and on. Every now and then I would be redirected to Bridge Street to lose myself more in the tangle of a park, a great shadowy bridge and the fog. Every time I asked the way I was told to cross the street—an adventure I disliked exceedingly. Twice I was nearly run over—losing all sense of the compass of the road. I always looked to the left when things were coming upon me from the right, till I felt like a circle without left or right. I abandoned my heart to hatred and abhorred the hideous city.

Out of the mist appeared a little man. Sullenly and without hope I repeated my question, "Do you mind telling me the way to Bridge Street?" He stopped and looked at me. He wore a short, funny coat made of large-check-pattern stuff; he needed shaving; his eyes were very bright in a sallow face. "Sure!" What do you want to see?" A steamship company. "You had better go and see the steamship company people yourself." Evidently I had to face the thing.

I landed in America a week ago, but a good friend took me by the hand, guiding me through the terrifying maze of thoroughfares into pleasant houses, wonderful museums, picture galleries, and libraries where the heart is at home, the welcome worldwide, and the cold wind of strangeness never blows. I leaned upon this guidance with all the selfishness of fear; adventuring nothing of myself—snug in the panoply of his company and counsel. I let the touch of the great new city flow lightly over me—seeing and feeling all with ease, there by seeing nothing, learning less. One must give to get; I had given New York not a spark of courage and so had not earned of her a heart beat.

On Her Own Resources

Today my friend was called upon to his own affairs—and suddenly I found myself looking alone into the abyss of traffic and streets. By the time I got to the elevated I was strong like a wind-harp with nerves responsive to every breeze of happenings.

I asked for the way to Bridge Street and the busy man at the booking office told me to take the train for South Ferry. I obeyed him, grateful for direction; after an infinity of numbers had passed by, I asked the conductor, when we should come to Bridge Street, and was incontinently disgorged at Canal Street, bidden to change to a City Hall train, and ask again. Divided between more gratitude for direction and a suspicion of further convolutions ahead, I proceeded to City Hall where I was shepherded into yet another train and taken over Brooklyn Bridge—a long way over. Ultimately I was cast forth at Bridge Street at a number in three figures—I was looking for No. 8. Now hereabouts I have to confess I shed skin after skin of self-control. I dwindled moment by moment in self-importance—less and less did I seem to mean in the universe as I tramped and tramped, asking all and sundry the way; winding myself up ever further in coils around a bridge and a park and figures that never seemed to grow less. I tasted the loneliness of travel; here I was, cut off entirely from my own land, utterly at sea in a great amorphous city; a ship without a rudder drifting in a hideous unkempt place on a soaking-wet December afternoon.

On the Search for Bridge Street

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

McGREGOR, Iowa.—The beautiful and picturesque cardinal has become an all-year-round resident of the upper Mississippi Valley and is weathering the winters so well despite the fact that it is an importation from southern climes that it is fast increasing in numbers. This is the report that many bird observers are making.

A steady increase has been noted for about 12 years and this winter the birds are being seen in places where they have not been noticed previously. They frequent wooded areas usually in the river and stream valleys and ravines, evidently finding there the necessary protection from cold and storms. From these thickets the cardinals make excursions into nearby towns and villages and are commonly seen in many of them since the practice of putting out corn and suet, the food they seem to favor, is made by many residents. In one Iowa village there are a dozen or more doorways where cardinals come regularly to feed. Sometimes they are alone, but little flocks of four or five or six sometimes come together. Recently, with the mercury registering 20 degrees below zero and a bitter wind blowing, a cardinal was observed for a long time perched on the wind-swept twig of a bare tree, apparently unmindful of the cold, or of the fact that but a short time ago its ancestors lived the year round in the South and knew nothing of northern winters.

From many points inland the same report of increasing numbers of cardinals seen in winter comes as from Mississippi River vicinities. Prof. Homer R. Dill of the University of Iowa tells of finding many in his winter tramps in the Iowa River region, noting on one occasion two males and three females, evidently a family, perched on one sapling. Dr. T. C. Stephens and A. F. Allen of Sioux City, Iowa, report seeing cardinals frequently in the woods along the Big Sioux, in the wooded ravines, near Sioux City and in the thickets across the river in Nebraska. A flock of 17 was noted. "When a flock of cardinals moves over the flight is characteristic," says Dr. Stephens. "The movement is in single file so that the group does not present the appearance of an ordinary flock of birds. The peculiar dippy and irregular flight of the cardinal probably is an acquirement which has protective value, making a much more difficult target in motion, as well as enhancing its beauty as he flies over the snow-blanketed earth."

Dr. Stephens has found that the cardinals in northern Iowa are in full song early in March. Their song through the winter varies from a sharp, incisive call like "peet, peet" to a feeble hesitant song in the late winter. Mr. Allen describes the song of one he heard in February in these words: "It was a hesitating and limping song that came from his throat, showing that he was sadly in need of practice, that his vocal chords had grown weak and husky from disuse, or that he had not complete confidence as yet in his equipment for the great adventure which he was about to undertake."

Dr. Stephens opened his account of the cardinals in northern Iowa to the Christian Science Monitor.

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GERALD'S RESTAURANT

LABOR TO OPPOSE RAILROAD PROGRAM

Workers Identified With Unions and Brotherhoods Plan to Hold Conferences — Anti-Strike Provision Subject of Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All parties to the railroad controversy are keenly interested in the developments of the next few days. The Congress conferees have been in session nearly every day this week. Representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods are expected to arrive today for an informal conference before the regular conference, which has been called for Monday.

The railroad shopmen, who have affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and who are to confer with the brotherhood officials as soon as they arrive, are to see Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, on Monday. Mr. Hines is expected to see President Wilson meanwhile. The railroad men say that they are tired of the waiting game which they have been playing since last December, when they postponed their strike at the request of the President, and have been holding off insisting upon a compliance with their demands, for one reason or another. They do not attempt to disguise their chagrin at the action of the President in handing back the railroads to private ownership, on March 1, which, to a degree, checkmates their plans.

In regard to Attorney-General Palmer's argument that the cost of living is soon to be lowered, the men are skeptical. They do not believe that there will be any reduction commensurate with the increase which they have had to meet, and they regard such statements as being used largely to keep them quiet.

It is known that Samuel Gompers is more concerned just now with the anti-strike provision in the Cummins bill than in any other one feature of the railroad situation. It is believed that he will use his influence with Labor to make other concessions if this fundamental right can be maintained.

On the other hand, it is generally understood that this feature of the Cummins bill was voted for by some members of the Senate who did not wholly approve of it, and that they would have voted for the amendment offered by Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, which is practically the Canadian plan of stipulating that 60 days must elapse before a strike can be called, except that it was thought well to have a strong position at the start, so that, if compromises became necessary, there could still be incorporated in the bill an effective method of dealing with Labor difficulties. A compromise plan, of which Irvin L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, is the author, would place the final decision in Labor disputes between railroad companies and their employees in a board in which neither party is represented. Failure to carry out the decisions of the board would result in "blacklisting" for a period of four months of the striking employees or executives who caused a lockout.

Strike Clause Protested

Labor Alliance Advances Campaign Against Cummins Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Opposing the attempt, in the Cummins bill or elsewhere, to declare strikes illegal, the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy has issued a statement saying that since no nation-wide strike of railroad employees, either transportation workers or shopmen, was in sight, or even under consideration, the sensational stories sent broadcast recently were to inflame members of the United States Senate against Labor so as to influence the passage of the Cummins bill and its anti-strike clauses.

The alliance charges that "no more subtle publicity has been used in securing legislation than that which forced the Cummins bill through the Senate. In order to hoodwink Labor and the public, the word had been sent forth that the financial interests were against the Cummins bill because it provided for a government board to run the railroads, which would be divided into districts. This subterfuge was to throw both Labor and the public off the track and permit the sliding through of the bill without so much opposition."

Demands in Abeyance

It is pointed out that all the unions of the railway employees department and the brotherhoods have requests for increased wages before the Director-General of Railroads, that the maintenance of way and railroad clerks unions are preparing to sub-

mit requests for increases, and that the telegraphers have just concluded presenting their demands. The argument is that the President requested the shopmen and brotherhoods to withdraw their requests for higher wages as prices were reduced. Union officials say this has not been done. In fact, the shopmen have put the situation squarely up to Mr. Hines, with the request that he give an answer as soon as possible whether he intends to grant the advances. If he refuses to make the increases, the shopmen and brotherhoods will hold a conference to consider making a concerted demand for better wages and conditions. In that case, the question of a nation-wide strike would be considered. But at present, Labor insists that no one is thinking, much less talking, of a general strike.

Attorney-General Palmer's testimony before the Senate Committee investigating the coal strike and the propaganda to secure passage of the Cummins bill are described by Labor not only as encouraging miners to strike, but as inducing the railroad employees to commit sabotage. The alliance says:

Misstatements Charged

"The Attorney-General said the miners had lost. This was not the impression given but after the conference held in his home, during which the strike was settled. In fact, it is known, and the agreement bears it out, that the miners did win. But when this statement penetrates into the coal fields there is likely to be a falling off in production. For the miners returned to work because they had been told they had won a victory, and this information was understood to have come from government sources."

"Another piece of propaganda was the statement, published widely, that the railroad employees would become inefficient in order to force adoption of the Plumbeous plan. This is considered a suggestion to the railroad employees to lay down on their work after the roads are returned to private hands. Such a suggestion is apt to be followed, union officials in Washington fear. It is therefore dangerous for those who do not understand Labor to be given the privilege of saying what Labor does or does not want. This is a time for good judgment, not to sow seeds of trouble."

CLERKS ACCEPT OFFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—By a referendum vote the members of the clerks union of Butte, representing the employees of the various retail stores, have decided to accept the 15 per cent wage increase offered by the merchants. The original demand was for a 40 per cent raise, and there was at first an inclination to decline the 15 per cent offer, but after the matter had hung fire for about six weeks it was put to a referendum vote which gave a large majority in favor of taking the 15 per cent. There are about 1000 clerks in the union, but many of them, through faithful service, have been receiving more pay than the new minimum requires, so not all will be affected by the raise.

TEACHERS DEFEND POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—The Memphis Teachers' Association, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has issued a public statement aiming at defense of unionizing school-teachers and in answer to charges preferred by the Employers Association of Memphis that immediately a school-teacher, or other public servant, joins labor organizations employing the strike weapon, the teachers' allegiance becomes a divided one, wholly inconsistent with the public welfare.

The official existence of the Lithuanian Financial Mission now in New York will begin with its arrival in Washington on January 5.

STUDY FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina—Beginning with the 1916-17 college year, the University of North Carolina Bureau of Extension has prepared each year a study outline for women's clubs. During the first year of study 450 members, representing 25 clubs, were enrolled. This number was largely increased during the second year, while now over 1500 members of 50 clubs are using the university study outlines. These 1500 women represent not only North Carolina clubs but clubs scattered over 12 states. For organizations planning to take up a new study after the holidays, a special program has been prepared for the study of citizenship for women. Facing the probable adoption of the Anthony Suffrage Amendment by more than the necessary two-thirds of the state legislatures, many women are now fitting themselves by study for equal citizenship with men.

MINES RESEME OPERATIONS

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WASHINGTTON, District of Columbia—Words of advice on the conduct of United States naval officers, spoken by John Paul Jones to the marine committee, September 14, 1775, and which are printed on all reports of fitness of officers of the navy, are to be carved on a monument of the revolutionary naval hero in Potomac Park, this city. The local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution asked that it be done, and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, approved the request. The quotation follows:

"It is by no means, enough that an officer of the navy should be a capable mariner. He must be that, of course, but also a great deal more. He should be, as well, a gentleman of liberal education, refined manner, punctilious

STEEL WORKERS VOTING ON STRIKE

Decision May Be Reached to End Tie-Up of Steel Mills in the Cleveland (Ohio) District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Four Cleveland steel workers' unions, numbering 5000 members, voted last night on the question of returning to work at their former wage. The result of the balloting will not be known until today, when committees from the locals will meet to canvass the vote.

There is indication that the workers are prepared to declare a truce. Delegates here, who attended a recent gathering of strike officials at national headquarters, declared they have been deceived as to the progress of the strike and are now anxious to get back to work.

End of Strike Discussed

PITTSBURGH, Kansas—Members of the executive board of District No. 14, United Mine Workers of America,

courtesy and the nicest sense of personal honor.

"He should not only be able to express himself clearly and with force in his own language, both with tongue and pen, but he should be versed in French and Spanish. He should be the soul of tact, patience, justice, firmness and charity. No meritorious act of a subordinate should escape his attention or be left to pass without its reward, if even the reward be only one word of approval. Conversely, he should not be blind to a single fault in any subordinate, though at the same time he should be quick and unfailing to distinguish error from malice, thoughtlessness from incompetency, and well-meant shortcoming from heedless or stupid blunder. As he should be universal and impartial in his rewards and approval of merit, so should he be judicial and unbending in his punishment or reproof or misconduct."

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE LAW SUSTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The right of the Legislature to pass any law conducive to the public welfare is the basis of the decision of the Supreme Court in upholding the law prohibiting the teaching of any subject in any private, denominational, public, or parochial school in a foreign language.

The court says that all the trouble that arose in Nebraska with respect to alleged sedition in communities during the war was centered in those parts of the State where church schools taught foreign languages, and that the State has the duty of preventing such conditions as existed in the army, where drafted soldiers could not understand the commands of officers. The court says this does not interfere with religious or moral instructions in foreign languages, nor with Sunday schools, but that all schools must, during prescribed school hours, use only English. The law was attacked by a number of foreign-language Roman Catholic and Lutheran schools.

Governor Refuses Troops

TACOMA, Washington—Gov. Louis F. Hart refused yesterday the request of the Wilkeson Coal & Coke Company for troops to protect non-union miners in Wilkeson from union backers, who have not been taken back since the coal strike in the State was settled.

LITHUANIA AFTER LOAN IN AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Lithuanian Financial Mission, now in this country, will seek to have printed in the United States new Lithuanian currency to replace money now in circulation in the country, which consists of marks and rubles issued by the German authorities during occupation of Lithuania, and amounts to about 1,000,000 marks, backed by security in German banks. The Lithuanian Government plans to withdraw the German-secured money now in circulation and to deposit it in the banks, using it as security for the issue of the new national paper, thus overcoming the problem of an insufficient metallic reserve.

The official existence of the Lithuanian Financial Mission now in New York will begin with its arrival in Washington on January 5.

SALARIES DEPEND ON COURT DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—School-teachers of New Orleans have formulated demands for an increase of 50 per cent in their present salaries, even though this increase means a reduction of the school year to six months.

The question of increase in the teachers' salaries throughout Louisiana, rests with the state Supreme Court, which has under consideration a bill to create a tax of 1½ mills for educational purposes.

The court's decision on the constitutionality of this bill will enable the School Board, now without funds, to increase the salaries and maintain the nine-months school year.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

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FAILS TO PROVE CHARGE

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INVESTIGATION OF WAGES OF WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The war gave a great impetus to the advance of women into new fields of industry and there was great talk of the phenomenally high wages they were said to be receiving, but investigation into the situation showed that these high wages were the exception, not the rule," said Miss Agnes de Lima of the National Consumers League, which organization has been for some time investigating wages and living conditions of women in industry. "We looked carefully into these much-talked-of high wages in Rhode Island, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and in a few places in New Jersey," continued Miss de Lima, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and we found, as I said, that high wages were the exception and that wages in general were not only much less than was imagined, but even below the subsistence level.

"In Philadelphia we found thousands of girls making army cloths in government plants at wages around the level of \$8, \$9, and \$10 weekly. In Delaware, which was a great war production center, we found many girls working for far less than a living wage, and, upon the signing of the armistice, even these low wages dropped still lower.

Average Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The only fair way to measure women's wages, is to average the earnings during the 52 weeks of the year, counting in the slack season and all. We took the average earnings of 88 girls in Wilmington, Delaware, and made them the basis of a minimum wage campaign, which failed, owing to the opposition of certain manufacturers.

"There is not much question but that women will stay in their new-found jobs, not because they have made good, but because their labor is cheaper than that of men. A recent investigation in New York showed that women engaged in doing the same work as men, and often, according to the employers' testimony, exceeding the production of men, were paid from two-thirds to three-fourths the wages men were receiving. Women take less money because they are not organized and have not been in industry long enough to learn to fight for their rights; they are easily exploited. There are always unscrupulous employers who seek to import labor and underbid others.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The first steamship to enter this port from Germany in five years, the West Harlan, reached here yesterday from Hamburg with a cargo of 5000 tons of potash. The captain of the steamship, which was built in this country, said that there is a serious food shortage in Germany and that there is in particular a lack of food for children. He also said that the means of employment of many workers in Hamburg has been taken away through the removal of machinery and supplies by the Allies.

PAY FOR PRISONERS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Edward C. R. Bagley, in proposing legislation as Director of Prisons, renewes a recommendation of last year that prisoners be paid for work done while they are in prison. He also advises financial assistance to prisoners discharged from the State Farm such as is given to prisoners at other institutions.

ALIENS PREDOMINATE IN MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—A survey of the workers in the Montana coal mines made recently shows that almost half of the 3000 miners whose cases were investigated are aliens. Finns, Austrians, Italians, and other European races predominate.

Chandler & Co.

Established a Century

Tremont Street—Near West—Boston

January Mark Down Sale

Continuing Until All Surplus Stock Is Sold

PURCHASES WILL BE PLACED ON BILLS RENDERED FEBRUARY 1

One of the most important of all Chandler & Co.'s annual events. This year there will probably be more values and greater values than ever before, owing to the fact that this has been one of the biggest seasons in Chandler & Co.'s history, which means that after the heavy selling there are broken lots, remnants and odd pieces of merchandise that must necessarily be MARKED DOWN.

MODERN GREECE AND MR. VENISELOS

Writer Shows How Faithfulness to Political Ideals Enabled Greeks to Welcome Mr. Veniselos and Remain Loyal to Him

In reply to an invitation to express his views as to the present internal situation in Greece and as to the position occupied by Mr. Veniselos in relation to the country as a whole, Mr. George Roussoff, Greek Minister at Washington, has contributed a series of three articles dealing with these important questions to The Christian Science Monitor. The first of these articles is printed today.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—“The questions which you have asked me,” Mr. Roussoff writes, “are certainly very opportune and give me the opportunity of answering at the same time the misgivings of many sincere friends of my country. Is the position of Veniselos firmly established in Greece? Can one be sure that his method of government and his principles will be adopted by the future Administration. These are questions often asked by many admirers of our great statesmen.”

“It is not surprising to meet with such doubts. Greece is a distant country and her people are not well known to many foreigners. The average traveler and casual journalist who sometimes include Greece in their itineraries base their opinions of the country on the impressions gathered from a short stay in the principal towns, and they judge the people from a few external and superficial facts. They are struck with the city Greek’s love for political discussion and his tendency to find fault with everything; and they conceive of the whole Greek Nation as of a nation of restless malcontents, ready to rise up and overthrow any regime or government that may incur their displeasure. These travelers may have known Greece in fashionable drawing rooms, hotel lobbies, or coffee houses, but certainly they have not known the real Greek people, the peasants, the workmen, the business men, the great majority of the nation who are absorbed in their daily work and never meet the casual foreign visitor. Else they would have known one of the most conservative peoples of the world. Indeed, we are so far from loving change that our ministers remain in office much longer than in most countries. Tricoupi, Theotokis, and Veniselos have held the government of Greece for long periods and would have held it even longer if it were not for court intrigues. Diplomats, of course, are most often the victims of such superficial impressions. They frequent a special social circle and cannot approach the people, so that their opinions are chiefly influenced either by other members of the diplomatic corps or by the idle society which is eager to attach itself to their environment.”

A Knowledge of History Necessary

In order, however, to make a fair estimate of the sentiment of a people, it is necessary to take a much broader view, and to base one’s final conclusions not only on a knowledge of present conditions but on a knowledge of history.

In 1831, the year of her rebirth, Greece was small in area, poorly inhabited, and devastated by her long struggle for her independence which lasted, without a pause, for seven years. The population scarcely amounted to more than 700,000. The country, being mainly mountainous, afforded little soil for immediately profitable cultivation. All property had been laid waste by devastating armies. Above all the country had to carry a tremendous external burden from the very start. Millions of Greeks had been left under the Turkish yoke. Suffering from continuous persecution from their tyrants, these unfortunate people looked to little Greece for protection; and the people of the free state were bound to respond to the appeals of their brothers and sacrifice a large part of their limited resources, as well as their peace and their lives, to relieve their suffering, tend their wounds, and make their existence possible at all until the hour of their liberation should come.

The Disabilities of Young Greece

“One may understand how this burden affected heavily the progress of the little State. Much of its time and a large part of its resources had to be given in behalf of people suffering beyond its borders. On the other hand, being poor and without natural resources, it attracted very few foreign visitors. With the west it could communicate only by the sea at rare intervals and under very difficult conditions; communication by rail was impossible, because Turkey would never consent to join her railways to those of Greece. This isolation not only interfered with the country’s progress, but exposed it to the misunderstanding of the world, which had to form its opinions about Greece on more or less superficial grounds.

“The hardy chiefs who had conducted this war of independence were not always easy to govern. Their resentment was increased by the fact that a foreign administration had been imposed on them, consisting of men who entirely failed to understand the people, their real aims and aspirations. Yet in spite of these unfavorable conditions, the people of Greece have not only been able to organize themselves under an orderly government, but have managed to promote the cultivation of their soil, to increase their merchant marine, and to exploit the scanty resources of their country. Besides, they have been able to discover and appreciate good leadership. When a man like Tricoupi came forward with a constructive and progressive platform, the Greek people did not hesitate to back him with their confidence. They supported him as their Premier

for a long period, and, in spite of the lack of material means, the progress achieved under his administration was considerable. His policies were carried on by George Theotokis, who, in spite of several grave errors, was able to bring about a general improvement until the coming of Veniselos.”

“It is a fact that during all that long period, the Greek people kept at work and, despite all unfavorable conditions, multiplied their possessions, and equipped themselves for still greater progress.”

The Coming of Mr. Veniselos

“Mr. Veniselos appeared in the political arena only after having been invited by the Greek people to leave his own island, Crete, which had not yet been liberated, in order to take control of the political situation in Greece. The King, who regarded him with disfavor, because he had forced the resignation of the royal prince, George, from the position of the High Commissioner of Crete, was forced by the public to receive him. Since Mr. Veniselos came to Greece, the Greek people has never withdrawn its confidence from him and has returned him in all the elections with enormous majorities.”

“The Greek people is intelligent and delights in discussion. It is attracted by politics; criticism of the Administration is what it likes best. It has been observed that under the parliamentary régime, the life of a government is not always long. This ought to have been true of Greece as well, the more so as the popular inclination toward criticism ought to have created difficulties for the party in power.”

“Nevertheless, the contrary has been the case, so far as the Veniselos party is concerned, which had it not been for the absolutist and unconstitutional acts of Constantine, would have stayed in power for 10 years in succession.”

Mr. Veniselos’ Methods

“Here the question may be asked. Would such a result have been due solely to the great personality of Mr. Veniselos? It is history largely that must give the answer. Not even the most ignorant of peoples can be driven to progress; they can only be led by a diligent cultivation and exaltation of their native inclinations, their guiding principles—in a word, their ideals. This has been the case with all the great popular leaders. Mr. Veniselos merely spoke to the Greek people in the language which it understood, made reasonable promises to it and offered it what it needed. Thus only did he win its confidence. Since then, every time that Mr. Veniselos has asked the Greek people to vote for him, he has not been disappointed, not even when King Constantine, violating his oath to the Constitution, declared himself opposed to Mr. Veniselos.

“What the Greek Nation asked of Mr. Veniselos and what Mr. Veniselos gave to it will be made clear in what follows.”

HOLIDAY ARRESTS SHOW A DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—It is announced that last night the number of arrests for drunkenness on the street were fewer than usual, indicating that the first dry holiday season in Boston was successful.

The arrest of 86 persons charged with drunkenness in the 24 hours of December 24, is a large reduction from the usual number of arrests on the day before a holiday, which, before prohibition, reached into the hundreds. The prompt return to normal on the holiday itself indicates that in view of the former customary observance of the eve of a holiday by indulgence in intoxicants, the 800,000 inhabitants of this city have adapted themselves to prohibition remarkably well in the short time of six months.

In Lynn, Massachusetts, ten miles from this city, an exceptional record was made for the holiday eve, for there was not an arrest made in the entire city.

ECONOMY IN USE OF NEW MOTOR FUEL

NEW YORK, New York—Successful tests of a motor fuel declared to be more economical than gasoline, and easier on motors, were announced yesterday by Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General in charge of the Air Mail Service. The fuel consists of 38 parts of alcohol, 30 of gasoline, 19 of benzol, 7.5 of ether, and 4 of toluol. Ingredients making up the remaining 1½ parts were not given.

Mail plane No. 35 was used in the tests between New York and Washington, District of Columbia. Another plane, using high test aviation gasoline, was used as a check. A saving of 3.9 gallons an hour in favor of the synthetic fuel was indicated.

Economy of lubricating oil also was shown by the tests. After 125 hours in the air, the two motors were torn down, and that in which the new fuel had been used was found in fine condition, with a smaller deposit of carbon.

NON-INTERFERENCE IN MEXICO URGED

Anti-Mexican Propaganda Decried as Fostered by Selfish Interests Dictated by Motives of Avarice and Greed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That a sister nation should be allowed to work out her own salvation unhampered by interference from outsiders is the burden of much talk here against intervention in Mexico, and anti-Mexican propaganda is denounced as fostered by selfish interests dictated by motives of avarice and greed.

Mr. Recht said Dr. Mislig had been subjected to two hours of secret questioning by Samuel A. Berger, Deputy Attorney-General, the night before he was examined by the committee, and had been told that information he gave to Mr. Berger would not be made public. Mr. Recht accused Mr. Berger of using this information as the basis of his questions next day.

Mr. Berger denied that Dr. Mislig had been questioned by him for two hours, saying that the questions had lasted only five minutes, an hour and half being occupied by “philosophical discussion.”

Mr. Berger said the law held that the information given by the defendant should not be made public by the defendant, and that he had so informed the defendant.

Mr. Recht later submitted law extracts in support of his contention that such information obtained by examination in advance of public examination, could not be used publicly against the witness giving it. Mr. Berger’s reply to this is expected today.

order to show cause why he should not be held in contempt for refusing to answer certain questions asked by the committee came up before Justice Vernon M. Davis in the State Supreme Court.

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FURTHER FEDERAL CONTROL OPPOSED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—“With peace at hand, it is wholly undesirable that there should be further government control of industry, as control was understood and exercised during the war,” Joshua Alexander, Secretary of Commerce, says in an article written by him for today’s issue of the Independent.

“Decisions for business will no longer be made in Washington; they must be made by the individual business men for themselves,” he says. “Their need of information is, therefore, far greater than it has ever been before. Supplying this information will be the principal business of the Department of Commerce.”

“If we had rightly understood conditions abroad, as they have been reported by our most competent observers, it would have seemed to us desirable to ratify the Peace Treaty at once, in the hope that the world conditions would be stabilized and peace and comity between nations follow.”

“Our first duty toward Europe is to help to give her peace. Then we must turn our attention to the rehabilitation of her industry and finances.”

GOVERNOR NOT TO REMOVE OFFICIAL

ALBANY, New York—Evidence to prove the unfitness of Edward Swann, district attorney, to act as legal adviser to the New York County extraordinary grand jury, must be presented to Gov. Albert E. Smith if he is to remove the prosecutor. The Governor yesterday notified the grand jury that if the evidence did not sustain their conclusion, Mr. Swann should receive prompt exoneration.

“The more I have studied the controversy which has arisen between you and the district attorney,” the Governor stated, “the more I am persuaded that the real issue first to be determined is whether or not the district attorney is faithfully performing the duties of his office. If you can lay before me evidence to the contrary and such evidence is sustained to an extent warranting such action, I shall remove the district attorney. If, on the other hand, I find that the evidence does not sustain your conclusion, respect for the enforcement of law in New York County requires the prompt exoneration of the district attorney.”

Propagandists Active

“Germanism may be dead in Europe, but I want to tell the people of the United States that it is very much alive in Central and South America. Leading citizens of Colombia have offered to pay their government the \$25,000,000 called for by the Roosevelt treaty, on condition that the Colombian Government break off all possible commercial relations with the United States by giving other nations—even including Germany—preferential concessions, financial aid, and in every other manner, to increase their trade. While Colombia is not a large nation, the anti-American party in power there represents, to a greater or lesser extent, the opinions of influential groups of men in virtually all the Central and South American coun-

COLOMBIA AIDING BRITISH CAPITAL

Agent of That Republic, Now in United States, Declares Opposition to Greater Trade With United States Is Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Republic of Colombia is endeavoring to promote British concessions, investments, industries, and colonization at the expense of the United States, as a result of the Senate’s failure to ratify the payment of \$25,000,000 to the South American nation, as called for in the treaty negotiated during the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt. This is the statement of Joaquin A. Perez, an agent of the Department of Fomento (development) of the Colombian Government, who arrived in New Orleans recently on his way to visit several motor truck factories in the United States. The Colombian Government is building some 400 miles of post roads, and is in the market for 20 heavy-duty motor trucks for the carrying of mails and freight.

Mr. Perez, who is a merchant of Bogota, is a graduate of Columbia University, New York City, and belongs to the minority party, or pro-Americans, in the international politics of his country. He said:

“The Government of Colombia at first planned to buy these trucks in England, but, through a demonstration with two trucks which I own and operate in Bogota, I was able to persuade the Department of Fomento that American motor vehicles are the best in the world, and, as a consequence, was specially commissioned to come here and buy them. In all matters, but especially in commercial lines, Colombia and the Colombian Government are strongly pro-British, even at the expense of the United States and of commerce with other South and Central American countries.”

“Decisions for business will no longer be made in Washington; they must be made by the individual business men for themselves,” he says. “Their need of information is, therefore, far greater than it has ever been before. Supplying this information will be the principal business of the Department of Commerce.”

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tries. El Salvador is decidedly anti-American; so is Honduras, while Chile and Peru are none too friendly, and Brazil always has been leaning toward the Prussians. The Colombian Government recently issued, through the native press, a statement on foreign commerce, one paragraph of which I believe I can quote nearly verbatim, it made so great an impression on my mind. It reads as follows:

“In Colombia, as in all Central and South American republics, there is the keenest desire for British trade, English commerce and shipping should predominate, rather than the capital and trade of any other nation. We know we can trust Great Britain; we know that concessions granted to British subjects are not used as stepping stones for any sort of political control. We believe that one of the readiest ways Great Britain can throw off the effects of the war is to apply herself to the development of the commerce and resources of Central and South America. Nowhere will British financiers and merchants find a warmer welcome nor an ampler reward than in Colombia.”

PERSHING CAMPAIGN FOR PRESIDENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—A well-financed and well-organized campaign to secure for Gen. John J. Pershing for president the 16 votes of Nebraska, as well as those of the 8 or 10 adjoining and nearby states, in the national Republican convention is being conducted from offices here that bear the designation of “national headquarters.”

The fact that General Pershing makes this his home, that his closest relatives, his sisters, and his son live here, that he was, when a lieutenant in the early nineties, stationed here as commandant of the state university cadet battalion and is a graduate of the law department thereof, has spurred Lincoln people on to push him to the front.

Lincoln took the initiative about 10 days ago, but it was looked upon first as an outburst of civic pride and a desire to do honor to the general, who is home for the holidays and is to be the guest at a state reception. It speedily developed, however, into a movement that its leader, Mark W. Woods, one of the big business men of Lincoln, asserts will be nationwide in its scope.

President McKinley’s agreement to take the islands for development “but never for exploitation,” has been carried out to the letter, Mme. de Veyra said, adding that “exploitation by Americans is not a word that can be used.”

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, on her trip around the world, helped 12 women in Manila form a woman’s club which has become a force for progressive legislation. Its work in penology is especially interesting, as a school for women has been opened in the Bilibid prison and the profit-sharing plan has been put into operation there and in other prisons. The Philippine Legislature has also passed a law giving each worker at the time of release, or before that for the support of his family, 50 per cent of his earnings.

Mr. Moore points out that flour stocks are larger than last year, giving supplies ample for domestic consumption and also for all reasonable demands for export.

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POLAND GRATEFUL TO UNITED STATES

Minister of Foreign Affairs Seeks Continued Friendship of This Country and Receives Assurance of Cordial Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American interest in the revivification of Poland is emphasized by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, in responding to a cable message from Stanislaus Patek, at the time he succeeded Ignace Paderewski as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland. Under date of December 21, Mr. Patek sent the following message:

"Upon my being called to the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs, I have at heart to assure Your Excellency of my unwavering intention to carry on the policy followed by my predecessor. Mr. Paderewski, based on the closest harmony with the United States and the allied powers, whose support heretofore has been so priceless to us and upon which our hopes for the future are built. The bonds of traditional friendship which unite the United States and Poland I consider to be the pledge of our carrying on, hand in hand, the work of justice and peace. I cherish the hope that Your Excellency will kindly grant me your benevolent cooperation in that undertaking which will tend to make still closer the relations of sincere friendship and confidence so happily established between Poland and the United States in consonance with the ardent wishes of the Polish Nation."

Secretary Lansing's response, dated December 24, follows:

"I thank you for your telegram of the 21st inst., and congratulate you on the confidence reposed in you by your government. The great interest taken by the United States in the revivification of Poland exceeds in no measure this government's earnest desire to maintain with Poland at all times relations of the most amicable and cordial character. It is my sincere hope that the intercourse between the two governments and peoples may ever be chained by links of considerate good-will, binding them in enduring friendship. It will be to me a sincere pleasure to cooperate with you in every proper way toward perpetuating the good understanding which now so happily exists between the United States and Poland."

BRITAIN TO SPEND MILLIONS ON ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Speaking at the fifth annual banquet of the Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers and Traders Union, Ltd., at the Criterion Restaurant recently, over which C. A. Hyde, managing director of the Birmingham Small Arms Cycle Department, presided, E. Manville, M. P., said he was sure the cycle industry had performed a very important part in carrying on the war; in fact it was not going too far to say it would have been impossible to carry on the war as it had been carried on, had it not been for the help of the machines which they made. They might congratulate themselves on the position of the trade after the war.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bart., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, said that the road users and road authorities were going to get fair play from the Ministry of Transport and not only that, but probably they would have better treatment than ever they could have hoped to get from the old condition of affairs. He could assure them that the Ministry was deeply interested in an industry which turned out 80,000 motor cycles a year, and 500,000 pedal cycles, and employed 120,000 people.

Over £10,000,000 was being spent on roads this year, he declared, which would do a great deal toward putting the main roads in good condition, and attention was being given to providing money for the more important of the by-roads. He added that during the current year, ending April, 1920, the highways authorities were themselves raising out of the rates a sum of £23,000,000 for road making and road improvement.

CAN MOTOR LORRIES BE USED ON RAILWAYS?

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—The transport crisis is one of the general topics of conversation. Everybody, from the man in the street to the Minister of Transport possesses his own pet theory as to the best way of solving this ever-growing problem. But no one, not even the Minister of Transport himself, seems to be able to answer the riddle.

What are the chief causes of the transport crisis? On the one hand there is a lack of engines and on the other a lack of coal. Therefore after having established these first two points, Mr. Moreau and Mr. Archer, engineers, propose an original solution which has the merit of being unlike any other proposal made so far.

They simply propose to utilize as engines the motor lorries which are at present rusting in large numbers in different parts of France. Thus the necessary supplement of engines would be found and a large quantity of coal would be spared for domestic purposes, as the motor lorries could naturally be run by gasoline and petroleum.

Mr. Archer and Mr. Moreau have established the fact that an ordinary motor lorry which, on a badly-ruined road, can carry only four tons could, if mounted on rails, carry no less than

40 tons without a large gasoline consumption.

The motor lorries would need only slight modifications in order to become useful auxiliaries of the few engines still existing in France. Their tires need only to be replaced by iron wheels, and this modification could quickly be carried out thanks to the plant at the disposal of the French automobile industry. There are also large stocks of gasoline in France at present.

Mr. Archer and Mr. Moreau are convinced of the practicability of their proposals in spite of the difficulty of persuading the French railway systems to adopt this innovation. They demand that if their proposal is approved by the French State, the secondary railway lines on which the trains generally only consist of a small number of cars, should be equipped with motor engines which will be able to draw about two cars apiece. But if 20,000 motor lorries were transformed into motor engines, this would insure the French railway systems having a supplementary transport capacity of 50,000,000 tons a day.

It is to be regretted, however, that their ingenious proposition will have little chance of being favorably welcomed, unless it is supported by a general movement of public opinion. However, if France wishes to resume her normal economic life, it is indispensable that her people should make the necessary changes which will insure her future prosperity.

LADY RHONDDA TALKS TO BUSINESS WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lady Rhondda presided at the meeting of the Efficiency Club for Business and Professional Women held in the Central Hall, Westminster, at which Mr. C. F. Higham, M. P., delivered his address on "How to Earn £10,000 a Year."

Lady Rhondda said she had felt for a long time that there was need for such an organization for business women. The number of women in business had grown very much in recent years, and they had suffered from being unable to keep in touch with one another. That was more especially true of women in business than of women in a profession, because in a great many professions every one entered by the same gate. In business there was not the same opportunity of getting to know people in the same line as oneself. She was very glad to feel that the policy of the Efficiency Club, although it only admitted women, was one of cooperation between men and women.

In the business world, especially, men had been very generous and very helpful to women, and had stood by them and been prepared to judge them by the only test by which they could be judged, that was by their efficiency.

She felt that the club supplied a real need not only of great value to women but of great value to the whole country.

CONGRESS ON SOCIAL WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a meeting of the British committee of the international congress on social work and service, at which Sir William Collins presided, it was resolved, on the motion of Lord Sanderson, seconded by Sir Peregrine Nairne, that it would be impracticable to hold an international congress in London in 1920 on the lines of the proposed congress of 1915, which was abandoned owing to the war. It was further resolved to communicate with the international bureau for these congresses in Paris, of which Mr. Loubet is president, to bring their organization into association with the League of Nations, under Article XXIV of the covenant establishing the League.

BEIRUT'S WELCOME TO FRENCH

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Beirut

BEIRUT, Syria—Prior to the recent arrival of General Gouraud, no effort was spared to make the welcome to the new French High Commissioner a fitting tribute to one of the greatest generals of France.

Among the features of the program was a reception by the military and administrative authorities as well as many notabilities of Beirut and the Lebanon.

HOW AVIATORS WERE LOST

EL PASO, Texas—Lieuts. Cecil Connolly and Frederick Waterhouse, United States aviators who lost their lives after being forced to descend in Lower California, Mexico, were assassinated, according to testimony before the Senate sub-committee investigating Mexican affairs, given yesterday by Joe Allen Richards.

NEW ARTIFICIAL LIGHT INVENTED IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An invention which is expected to prove of great commercial value was exhibited by L. C. Martin, of the Optical Engineering Department of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, at a recent meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society, held at the Royal Society of Arts offices in John Street.

It is an apparatus giving an artificial light which acts on colors in the same way as does daylight. In certain branches of industry, where color matching is important it is impossible for work to be carried on after daylight has failed, because of the different hues taken on by materials, under ordinary artificial light. It is now claimed that delicate color work can be executed at night by means of the new device. The invention is that of Mr. Sheringham, a well-known artist, and it has been developed by Mr. Martin, assisted by Maj. A. Klein, a camouflage expert.

NATIONALIZATION OF RAILWAYS URGENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"The feeling on the part of the railway workers is such as to constitute a perpetual menace to the trade and industry of the country," said Alderman A. Emil Davies, L. C. C., chairman of the Railway Nationalization Society, at a lecture given before the Secretaries As-

sociation at Winchester House. The overlapping and wasteful competition of the railways had resulted in such waste and extravagance that the nation could not possibly afford any longer to go on in the old way, and the government, which was not in favor of nationalization of railroads, recognized it.

He maintained that the centralization of transport was essential, and that the railways should be run for the community and not for the profit of the shareholders. The transport system as a whole had to be coordinated as they could no longer afford to run the different departments on a separate basis.

Nothing but state ownership of the railways would give the country the service it required. The government, Mr. Davies said, had a scheme to pay out the stockholders of the railways on the basis of an average market price two years prior to their nationalization, and this had been submitted as a very fair basis.

SINN FEINERS ASKED TO COUNCIL MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Monaghan County Council at its last ordinary meeting invited the Sinn Fein commission of inquiry to attend the half-yearly meeting which has just taken place. Two solicitors, members of the council, therefore wrote to the Northern Standard declining to be present. Darrel Figgis and John McNeill duly attended on behalf of Sinn Fein, while there were also present the district inspector and two sergeants of the Royal Irish Constabulary. On opening the meeting the chairman read a notice which he had received from the police saying that the Sinn Fein deputation was illegal and should not be received. This, he declared, was an insult of the grossest character offered, he presumed, by the military government at present ruling the country. The commission of inquiry would have shown that England was endeavoring to prevent the introduction of direct trading with foreign ports, and that she did not desire to have the facts of the case shown to the people of Ireland, Europe, and America, by a representative democratic assembly such as theirs.

He moved the adjournment of the council, and a letter was sent to the press setting forth the various details which it had been intended to discuss. The letter also stated that with regard to the allegations connecting the Sinn Fein organization with murders and outrages, there was no proof of such connection, which was merely put forward by biased political newspapers.

Joy in the Home

While there is joy in the home, the consumer of coal for industrial purposes is perplexed at the dark hint thrown out by Sir Auckland Geddes, to the effect that there was to be a general revision of the subject, when the price of coal for the needs of industry would have to be placed "as soon as possible on an economic basis." This is universally taken to mean that the present price of 52s. per ton is to be raised yet higher. This conclusion is, however, somewhat negated by the further statement that the government's policy includes (a) a limitation on the amount of coal allowed to be exported; (b) a limitation on the owners' profits; (c) a special limitation on the price of coal supplied for domestic purposes. All this, of course, is a matter of arithmetic; what the Coal Controller will lose on the swings he proposes to make up on the roundabouts.

The bill limiting the profits of the coalowners is to be introduced to Parliament in the course of a few days, but it is extremely doubtful if the resultant revenue will compensate for the loss which it is alleged is entailed by selling coal to the manufacturing interests at the present price. The word "alleged" is used here advisedly, because Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners Federation, and a member of the Coal Commission has persistently claimed that the decision to increase the price of coal by 6s. in July was not justified by facts. Undoubtedly the dominating factor in the reduction in price is the phenomenal progress made in regard to output, which is, fortunately, still increasing, and bids fair to set aside completely the dark prognostications which the community was led to believe would follow the adoption of a seven-hour day.

Miners' Notable Victory

There is no denying the fact that the miners have scored a notable victory in regard to this question, and the Labor Party can be depended upon to make political capital out of the result of the continued questioning of the president of the Board of Trade by the miners' representatives in the House. Time and again have Sir Auckland Geddes' figures been challenged, and the most impartial observer cannot fail to have lost confidence in his figures, which have almost always been falsified by subsequent events.

Truly amazing have been these mistakes in the coal controller's department. It was the result of the department's arithmetic that brought the Yorkshire miners on to the streets

BRITAIN'S REDUCED PRICE UPON COAL

Rebate of 10 Shillings Has Been Rendered Possible by the Very High Rate Charged for Coal for Exportation

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—with the cost of living bearing heavily on the public it is a commonplace to remark that the government decision to reduce the price of household coal by 10s. a ton was received with gratification. In these trying times, when the general tendency is for all things to soar upward in price, it is cheerful to contemplate that as regards heat for the winter evenings, there is to be a decided and immediate fall. This important and agreeable news was conveyed to the British House of Commons apparently in a very casual way by Sir Auckland Geddes in reply to a question by the leader of the Labor Party, and is justified wholly by a desire to alleviate the burden imposed upon the community by the cost of the necessities of life, "as a direct aid to the cost of living in these exceptional and abnormal times."

It is freely admitted that the price of coal to the consumer is less than the cost it takes to produce, and that the reduction is only possible because of the very high price paid for the coal required for exportation. Also apprehensions which were entertained in regard to the competition of other countries, principally of the United States, and a consequent reduction in price, have been removed because of the effects of the miners' strike in that country.

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Truly amazing have been these mistakes in the coal controller's department. It was the result of the department's arithmetic that brought the Yorkshire miners on to the streets

in July, and it was only when they had shown their determination to remain out that the coal controller admitted his mistake. The need for coal at that time, and indeed at any time, was, and is, so essential to enable other industries to weather the storm, that it is a tragedy to leave the masters in dispute to amateurs. Only as recently as three weeks ago Sir Auckland Geddes defended the accuracy of the figures, in regard to the price of coal, which today he is forced to admit are inaccurate.

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WORK OF BRITISH COOPERATIVE BANK

As the Early Cooperative Societies Expanded, Need for a Central Fund Resulted in the Establishment of a Great Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—As the movement founded by the Lancashire flannel weavers, popularly known as the Rochdale Pioneers, grew and prospered, the need of a central bank, where cooperative funds could be deposited, became more and more pressing. Few societies in the early days showed any eagerness to make use of private banks, and so the problem of caring for the surplus cash was an ever present one. It is on record that the treasurer of one society solved the problem by taking up a loose board in his bedroom and depositing the money as far beneath it as his arm would reach.

Another difficulty was the transmission of money. Mr. Percy Redfern in his "Story of the C. W. S." (Cooperative Wholesale Society), says that in 1857 the committee of the Compstall Cooperative Society resolved "that the shopman goes to pay what bills are due, and if the parties won't come for their money, he is to buy the goods from persons who will. The committee is not agreeable for him to go to Manchester with any large sums of money."

Crude Methods

With the establishment of the North of England Wholesale Society, later to become the Cooperative Wholesale Society, this difficulty was overcome in two or three ways. Bank drafts and post-office orders were used, as were also half bank notes. These latter were posted in separate halves, the first halves being sent and acknowledged, the completing portions following on the society's receipt of the acknowledgment. It cannot be said that this system was without its drawbacks, for the dispatch of the second halves was not always as prompt as it might have been.

This method of remitting moneys was soon found to be too crude for a business which was every day growing in volume and importance, so arrangements were made with the Manchester & Liverpool Banking Company, and later with the Manchester & County Bank, whereby societies could pay remittances for the Cooperative Wholesale Society, into the branches, or to the agents, of these banks, free of charge in the one case, and at a charge of 2s. per £100 in the other.

During all this time the need of a central cooperative bank was freely discussed in the movement, and several schemes were advanced at one time and another, only one of which materialized. It resulted in the establishment of the joint-stock Industrial bank, which commenced business at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on July 8, 1872. This move, which was led by Dr. Rutherford, did not please many of the advocates of cooperative banking, whose ideal was a bank run by the Cooperative Wholesale Society as a department and not as a separate institution, and so the movement divided itself into two camps, the separatists and the amalgamationists.

Banking Started

The separatists argued that the wholesale had quite enough to do without "tackling banking on to a trading firm." The amalgamationists, on the other hand, stoutly defended the idea of a cooperative wholesale society bank. J. M. Ludlow, barrister-at-law, and afterward Registrar of Friendly Societies, who was perhaps the chief pioneer of cooperative banking, declaring "we have, hitherto, bought and sold our goods for our own benefit, but we have bought and sold our money for the benefit of others; shall we not buy and sell our money for our own benefit too?" Mr. Mitchell, another prime mover, looked forward to it becoming "one of the most perfect institutions that could be found in any country."

While this controversy was raging, the cooperative wholesale society had not been idle, for on May 18, 1872, at the quarterly meeting a resolution was passed which read: "That, as a means to commence and gradually develop a banking business, authority is given to the committee to receive loans from the members withdrawable at call, and subject to 1 per cent below the minimum Bank of England rate of interest, the same to be used in our own business, or lent out on approved security."

Early Days of Bank

And so, under the style of "Deposit and Loan Department" the Cooperative Wholesale Society Bank started business, and three months later it was reported that £29,000 had been received in loans, and that advances amounting to £11,000 had been made. It was not, however, until the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, which had hitherto prevented cooperative societies or federations of societies from engaging in banking business, had been amended in 1876, that the Deposit and Loan Department changed its name and became known henceforth as the Cooperative Wholesale Society's Bank.

This year, while it proved so auspicious for the Cooperative Wholesale Society's Bank, was a bad one for the Industrial Bank which, after a not very successful four years of business, failed disastrously, thus leaving a clear field for a real cooperative bank. Speaking of the bank's earliest transactions, T. Goodwin, the manager, tells, with a twinkle in his eye, how one society had the triple honor of being the first to make a deposit into current account, the first to draw a check on the Wholesale Bank, and the first to withdraw its account. This it did within the space of two days. "Even in those early days," he

says, "the particular society knew something of the uses to which a banking account could be put."

Business Increases 500 Per Cent

The bank, which has grown by leaps and bounds during the last few years, is now conducting the business of over 1000 cooperative societies, and is operating 1650 trade union and friendly society accounts, and 900 accounts of clubs and other mutual organizations. It has banking agents in all parts of the country, and 600 cooperative societies are acting as agents. At these cooperative agencies cooperators and trade unions can make deposits and cash checks, and through them over 12,500 individual deposit accounts, with aggregate balances of over £1,500,000, are worked.

During the six months ending July 12, 1873, the deposits and withdrawals amounted to £507,007, and the amounts lodged on deposit and current accounts were £214,932, with a profit of £490. The total deposits and withdrawals for the six months ending June 28, 1919, was £248,568,342, and the lodgments on current and deposit accounts were £10,309,433, with a profit of £54,467.

The Cooperative Wholesale Society's Bank," says T. G. Davies, in one of his lectures on cooperative banking, "is not only a clearing house for credit through which the strong can help the weak to the mutual benefit of all, but an ideal channel through which the wealth of the cooperative movement can be applied with the greatest economy and efficiency to the development of cooperative enterprise."

HOW BRITISH MIGHT SUBSIDIZE AVIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. Handley Page, who was recently interviewed as regards state aid for civilian flying, said: "General Sykes' report on civilian flying mentions the very vexed question of subsidies. For any subsidy to be given to the industry needs it must be proved that the industry needs it. A subsidy merely to encourage joy riding or aviation as a sport is unthinkable. There must be some reason from a military or commercial point of view that would warrant the attempt being made to have sums of money voted by Parliament for the purpose of subsidizing aviation undertakings.

"Instead of spending large sums for the upkeep of an air force, it should be possible, by subsidizing aircraft transportation companies, to obtain a force for use in time of war. This might very properly take the form of the French Government's arrangements, under which a subsidy is given to approved air transport lines, based on the cost of depreciation. The life of a machine is estimated at 400 hours, and a quarter of the depreciation ascertained on this basis is paid by the state.

"The development of air transport will lead to the improvement of communication from this country abroad, and will enable business to be more quickly carried to a successful conclusion. The state, by a subsidy of particular routes and their use for official passenger and mail carrying, could improve such routes as are started and help the development of aviation on a large scale."

PROPOSAL TO IMPROVE INDIA'S INDUSTRIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—The possibilities for the development of industries and the improvement of conditions for the laboring classes, are questions which are coming more and more to the front in India. Some very practical proposals were made in the course of a lecture on "Various Means of Improving Indian Industries" recently delivered by Mr. Dinshaw Meervange Amasia, weaving expert to the Government of Madras.

The condition of the working classes, mill hands in particular, the speaker said, should be remedied on the lines introduced by Mr. Lloyd George in England. The cost of supervision in Indian mills was more than in England and should be reduced by imparting compulsory education to the

laborers during their spare time, so that they might better understand their duties and responsibilities. The mill hands should be trained to a particular branch, such as dyeing, weaving, bleaching, so that they might become proficient in that particular branch, instead of gaining an imperfect knowledge of all departments, as was now the Indian practice. He also expressed his opinion that if hand looms were properly worked and the workers helped by cooperative societies, they could keep pace with power looms in places where there were no mills.

But little is known by the general public of the Department of Industries. It is the object of the department by the spread of the latest information, and the appointment of Indian experts, to promote and encourage Indian industries. The development of industries in Madras is considerably behind that of Bombay and Bengal, owing to the reluctance of the Madras public to invest money in joint stock concerns. Most of the newer industrial concerns of Madras owe their existence to Bombay capital.

KITCHENER HOUSE IS HELPFUL TO OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Earl Haig's practical interest in the welfare of all ranks of the British Army was further demonstrated lately when, accompanied by Lady Haig and Gen. Sir Henry McKinnon, the field marshal paid an informal visit to Kitchener House, Social and Educational Club for officers and former officers, 34 Grosvenor Place, Hyde Park Corner. Cozily furnished for the purposes of recreation and friendly intercourse, the club, which was founded by the generosity of Messrs. Vickers, also provides classes of instruction for former officers in such subjects as are likely to be of assistance to them on their return to civil life. The courses, for which no fees are charged, include instruction in French, Spanish, Italian, Japanese, Hindustani, German, Arabic, Greek, and Latin, carpentry, surveying, and building construction.

Several of the classes were in progress when the distinguished visitors arrived, and the members were taken completely by surprise. Each class and recreation room was visited in turn by Earl and Lady Haig, who had a kindly word for every officer. Before leaving, Earl Haig signed the visitors' book and expressed his appreciation of the useful work done by the club.

It may be added that a representative of the Ministry of Labor is in attendance every Tuesday to discuss with officers and former officers the question of employment. The attendances at the classes from October, 1918, to October, 1919, numbered no fewer than 5768.

GERMANY'S DESIGNS TO CONTROL RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—"Bolshevism is merely a sort of Communism gone mad, forced upon unwilling people by every manner of atrocity," said the Earl of Denbigh, who presided at a lecture on "Bolshevism," organized by the British Empire Union at Wigmore Hall. Bolshevism, he continued, was introduced by the Germans, whose idea was to constitute a great internal force by joining up with Russia and then strike at England through India. There would be very little peace for England, he said, if Germany did join up with Russia.

Mr. Aylmer Maude, the lecturer, who has spent some years in Russia, outlined the Bolshevik régime and said that it was a shame to leave their late ally in the lurch. During the war, England had lent £508,000 to Russia, and unless an honest government were in power that loan would not be repaid and then it would fall on the British taxpayer. In his opinion, as surely as England abandoned Russia, and as surely as the outlying parts of Russia, for lack of munitions, failed to make good against the usurpers, so surely would the Germans control Russian resources. He maintained that England could not afford to fail in her honorable obligations toward Russia.

MELBOURNE'S FIRM STAND FOR LOYALTY

Retiring Lord Mayor Commanded for Compelling Followers of Dr. Mannix to Carry Union Jack on St. Patrick's Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Citizens in Melbourne recently assembled in the Town Hall to show their appreciation of Alderman Cabena, the retiring Lord Mayor of Melbourne, whose stand against disloyalty had stirred up determined opposition.

The president of the Protestant Federation, the Rev. T. S. B. Woodfull, declared that there was great need for the loyal citizens in Melbourne and the Commonwealth to be more united than ever before "because there are definite and determined forces operating in our midst for the destruction of our Empire."

Sir Robert Best, a member of the House of Representatives, in moving the resolution thanking the Lord Mayor for his "courageous, faithful and loyal service," said that the latter had no time for disloyalty, and his great crime had been that he put his foot down heavily on it. "There was great exultation," he continued, "in the Mannix camp when he was defeated for re-election, and we learned of the personal exultation of that gentleman at the 'victory.' Archbishop Mannix cannot forget that the Lord Mayor cruelly compelled his followers to carry the Union Jack. We are here tonight to say that a man shall not suffer by reason of his loyalty and fearless efforts to uphold the flag."

Dealing with the federal elections, Sir Robert Best referred to the entry into federal politics of Mr. Ryan, the Labor Premier of Queensland. He said that Australia was directly menaced by "Mannix, Ryan & Co." and continued: "It is no mere idle combination: They are out to capture the Parliament of Australia. They have thrown down a challenge to the community, and I invite you to take it up. Dr. Mannix, as a political leader, has in cooperation

with him a gentleman from Queensland.

"I ask you to surround the Irish Race Convention, meeting in Melbourne, with every suspicion. We know who is at the head of the movement and who is to take charge. We know that this convention has the active cooperation and assistance of the Sinn Fein movement."

Alderman Cabena, who was cheered, said in part: "We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there is a spirit of disloyalty abroad, and the speeches made here will help those who are fighting this disloyalty." Every one was aware, continued the Lord Mayor, that he had compelled one section to take a certain course in regard to street processions. In doing so he had offended certain persons not noted for their loyalty to the throne. He did not regret having done so, and as the meeting that night was one of the results, he had every reason to be satisfied. He had been subjected to a good deal of abuse from the class he had referred to. It was said that he had prohibited the St. Patrick's Day

procession, and that he had insisted upon marching up the back streets of Melbourne. Neither of those statements was true. Indeed they were mutually destructive, for if he had made stipulations regarding the route he could not have forbidden the procession.

The real objection was not to the route but to the Union Jack," declared the Lord Mayor, and he continued: "Those who do not like the flag should go elsewhere. They should be made to feel that in this community, under the Union Jack, there is no room for the disloyalty that is openly being practised."

SIR SQUIRE BANCROFT GROWS REMINISCENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Henry Herman Gordon, in an address at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster, said omnibuses and trams today sought to do the work of railways, and railways that of omnibuses and trams. Such senseless uneconomic competition would be avoided by the proper coordination of the passenger transit systems in the metropolis.

He proposed that for trams and omnibuses there should be a low initial fare for short distances, the rate increasing with the increase in distance, and that for local and tube railways, a high initial fare should be charged for short distances, the rate rapidly decreasing with increase in distance. Under such a system of fare rating, consistently followed, long-distance passengers would save both time and money by the use of railways, and for similar reasons short-distance passengers would use surface traction. It would be unnecessary for tube trains to stop twice in every mile, and many of the less important stations could be closed; while at others only a limited number of trains would stop. A higher average rate of speed could be maintained without strain on equipment, and the carrying capacity of the system would be augmented or, alternatively, the present capacity be maintained at lower cost.

member the unsavory rooms in the provinces occupied by him as a young and struggling actor. In the present theaters they could now see not only the celebrated members of the variety stage, but the leading actors and actresses of the theatrical profession. They could listen to high-class music, or look at the finest dancers in the world. Referring to the honor which had been conferred upon the guests, he remarked they had been received by men whom he called the most charitable in the world.

Sir Alfred Butt, in reply, referred to the work he had done during the war in the Ministry of Food. He said the rationing scheme had been accepted by loyal and patriotic people, and amongst the biggest efforts of the war workers was the wonderful organization created by the Minister of Food. His department had done an enormous amount of work, and sometimes they had five washing baskets full of telegrams alone.

IMPROVING LONDON'S TRAFFIC FACILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Henry Herman Gordon, in an address at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster, said omnibuses and trams today sought to do the work of railways, and railways that of omnibuses and trams. Such senseless uneconomic competition would be avoided by the proper coordination of the passenger transit systems in the metropolis.

"Nothing moved the victor, but nothing succeeded in bending the 'Messin' will. During almost half a century Germany strove to stifle the old municipal spirit and to disfigure its genius. She settled within the city with a formidable garrison; she rejuvenated the ancient forts and created new ones; she clasped your citizens tightly in her iron-gloved hand; she inflicted her colossal architecture upon your ironical gaze; she strove to impress you with the respect of her military power, of her discipline, of her organization. But she only succeeded in making you measure still more exactly the distance which separated you from her."

"The Germans pursued the 'Jeans,' the Samain brothers, all those who maintained the cult of remembrance. But the more you were persecuted the more you confirmed yourselves in your resistance. You gave the tone to the whole Messin countryside which refused, as you did, to lower its voice before the intruder. How can France forget today the prolonged struggle which your souls thus waged against oppression?"

Mr. Poincaré then presented the Legion of Honor to the representatives of the municipality, while the big bell of the cathedral, called "The Mute," pealed out its chimes of liberty.

METZ RECEIVES THE LEGION OF HONOR

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—After having celebrated the renascence of the great Alsatian center of learning, it was but just that President Poincaré should remember the capital of his native Lorraine, Metz, "whose obstinate fidelity to France has never failed once in 48 years." When, therefore, he arrived in the city to decorate it with the Legion of Honor (which will from henceforth figure in its arms), he found the streets wreathed in flowers and gayly decked with the colors of France.

At the City Hall Mr. Poincaré delivered an oration and, having traced the history of the city, paid an eloquent tribute to the unflinching stanchness and loyalty of Metz. After having laid stress upon the tragic period of 1870, Mr. Poincaré declared: "Alsace and Lorraine, brutally incorporated into the German Empire, elected 14 protesting deputies, at the head of which was Mr. Dupont des Loges, and charged them to renew before the Reichstag the declaration of Bordeaux."

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February 10, 1914	\$1,093,000
March 1915	\$4,202,000
March 1916	\$5,839,000
March 1917	\$8,680,000
March 1918	\$10,281,000
December 1919	\$13,924,000
	Total Resources December 26, 1919
	\$16,470,600

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THE BARTLETT'S OF BRIGUS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Brigus, in the land of fog and fish, nestles behind the granite ramparts of the east coast of Newfoundland, where the demons of the gale charge in fierce combat the defiant headlands.

Here in the quiet village, scattered in disorder, are the dens of the sea-wolves who for a century have laughed at the terrors of storms and the cold of the Arctic.

The railway from St. Johns to Brigus skirts the shores of Conception Bay for about half the distance, or about 20 miles. Nature, as if to secure greater safety for the hardy fisher folk, has bound the coast by bands of iron deposits; and man, alert to the commercial values of nature's treasure, is appropriating vast quantities which find their way to the smelters of the Nova Scotia Steel and the Dominion Iron & Steel companies.

The frowning rocks that simulate the mighty seas in shape and grimness hold in their lap and grotesque ridges the settlement that has reared all the Arctic captains who have navigated the crafts of the Peary expeditions. From the cottages of the fisher folk come the sturdy ice-fighters who sail the venturesome mottoes of the sea; who defy danger's challenge in treks of hundreds of miles over the barren wastes of Labrador, or on some uncharted island of the Arctic or sub-Arctic—for the men that man them.

A Fearless People

To the people of Brigus fear of the sea is unknown, nor is it expressed in their vocabulary—a vocabulary rich in words used in Dorsetshire centuries ago and long since obsolete in the English shire.

From the station to our hotel, the only one of the village and by name Cabot, named for either Giovanni or his son Sebastian, who jointly discovered Labrador (land of labor), which they named Laboratori Terra, was one English mile. This was negotiated in an antiquated four-wheeled affair, accompanied by the hotel proprietor, who was reputed to be a man of considerable wealth and, by personal deduction, much independence of spirit toward his guests.

Upon inquiry we were informed that Captain William lived but a short distance seaward, in which direction we went, and, amid waving shrubs and tall trees, spied a house of unpretentious architecture with a long, formal stairway leading to the hall in which we found, upon entering, very many relics of Arctic conquest.

We were received by Mrs. William Bartlett, Captain Robert's mother, a charming and well-groomed lady who reflected an unusual refinement and air of hospitality that has made the Bartlett home a social rendezvous for all hero worshipers who visit Brigus, which would not be many.

"I will call the captain," said our hostess. In a well-ordered room slight by a glowing log crackling a supplementary welcome, we waited, casting glances through a trellised window that revealed a garden, neatly plotted, flaunting many colors that had been stolen from the sunset. An emerald glow, to be found only in lands where a great amount of humidity prevails, was visible through the window. As we afterward learned, our hostess had gone to a little grocery shop of which Captain William Bartlett is the proprietor, and where he whites away his time when he is not sailing.

Capt. William Bartlett

Our hostess returned, followed by the captain, a man of great physical strength and dark of hair tinged with white. With a modest bearing he approached, wearing the warm and gracious smile that seldom leaves his face. We had expected to meet one more tempered to the humor of his vocation, but found a man typical, in the externals, of a country squire. Behind the externals were a reserve and force that one recognized and respected.

He had evidently scented our desire to hear some of his thrilling experiences in the northern seas, and, to evade the inquisition, invited us to the room holding trophies of many voyages and articles of plate that had been given his son Robert by many geographical societies. He announced as we entered, "This is the treasure house of Robert's mother." Mrs. Bartlett smiled in eager assent as she pointed with a mother's pride to a massive piece of silver plate given her by the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain. On the wall hung a large portrait inscribed to Capt. Robert Bartlett by Mary Wilkins Freeman, a large autographed portrait of Peary, and many photographs of other notable associates either in action or interest with Arctic discovery.

The Peary Contract

To her guests it had always been a matter of regret that Captain Robert had not been allowed to make the journey to the pole with Peary. A hinted intimation of this regret was met by a polite, but very decided negation: "The world perhaps does not know that Captain Robert went as Peary's navigator under a signed contract in which it was stipulated that if they approached within reaching distance of the pole, Peary was to be the only white man of the party to have the distinction of having gained it. It was purely a business transaction with Robert and Peary.

"My son was in his employ and subject to Peary's orders, as would be any subordinate officer to a superior. My son and Admiral Peary are very happy in their friendship, and Robert would resent vigorously anything that would reflect upon the treatment accorded him by the admiral."

"Will you meet my brother, Captain Sam?" queried our host, of whom it has been said, "He would go to the Arctic in a bathtub if all the other craft of Brigus were wrecked."

Through the sidewalkless streets,

lined on each side by fences freshly painted or whitewashed, we made our way to the home of "Sam," who took Mrs. Peary and her daughter to Cape Sabine and remained there during the winter of 1900-01 while Peary was in the Arctic.

Captain Sam, a mild-mannered man of slight stature, who supervised the building of the Roosevelt at Bucks-

foot overland from Fort Churchill, 800 miles, arriving at Winnipeg little the worse for the experience.

Captain Harold has been wrecked so many times in the Arctic that he has ceased making any record of his misadventures; very unlike his cousin Robert, who has recorded his experiences in books and manuscripts shelved in the archives of geograph-

MUSIC

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—The long-sustained effort to provide a permanent orchestra in Birmingham is at last

principal subsidy. Art galleries have established their claim upon the public funds, and it is to be hoped that orchestral music will in the near future be equally successful.

The national conference on the Leisure of the People, which is meeting at Manchester at the time of writing, has been discussing the claims of literature and music with interest and initiative. The place of music in everyday life was urged with geniality and warmth by Dr. Walford Davies, who made a plea for intervals of singing in the daily life of the workshop as already practiced at Bourneville in the works of Messrs. Cadbury, and urged that the government and the municipalities should be pressed for financial support to secure for music the equivalent of the great art exhibitions. Dr. Davies imports with him the musical atmosphere of Wales, though even there he regrets that the once ubiquitous Welsh harp is falling into disuse, and when he insisted upon the absence in England of what he called a "singing tradition," he was not very wide of the mark. He illustrated his idea by the experience of the war, when the soldiers were reduced to singing such vacuous refrains as "Are We Downhearted?" to hymn tunes. He willingly admitted that the English had tradition of hymn tunes and a tradition of military bands, and an ever-increasing popularity of the domestic piano; but they had no singing tradition, though every child sang naturally and spontaneously in the lightness of its heart as it walked upstairs. At the same time he fully admitted that there was a deep-seated love of music in the English people, which only needed guidance and direction to express itself collectively. He told of his experience in a soldier's camp, when he was amazed at the intelligent appreciation of Bach's sonatas, which were applauded to the echo by rough men, whom many would deem ignorant soldiers.

Outlining his ideal, toward which every community should strive, Dr. Davies said that every village should have its orchestra and its regular chamber music. Children should be taught not only to sing but to write tunes, which was quite practicable in his judgment, because a tune or a song really grew as naturally as a flower. He did not think we should really get a move on until we had a primer with some such title as "How Tunes Are Made." Song singing should not be the privilege of the few, but should be strongly traditional. There should be part-singing in the homes and in the workshops. An interval for song in the course of producing cardboard boxes or matches by the hundred every hour would be of inestimable value to the workers. Every village might have a festival of its own which was indigenous, and it was cause for congratulation that there was already beginning to grow up a tradition of musical festivals which were real festivals. Dr. Davies concluded a most vigorous address by recommending what he called "expert performances" from time to time to provide an horizon to the local efforts in the form of the greater festival which would be the true analogy of the great exhibitions of works of art in another sphere.

The Music of Boston

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The ninth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place on December 26 with the following program:

Brahms—Symphony No. 1.

Handel—Organ concerto No. 4 in F.

Liszt—Second episode from Lenau's Faust (Mephisto Waltz).

Joseph Bonnet was the soloist.

Yesterday's performance of the symphony was the first since November 10, 1916 and is was interesting to note its effect after so long an interval. It would seem that one either admires Brahms' music warmly or coldly respects it. Those who are moved by admiration must have felt that admiration increased after yesterday, and those who are moved by respect must have felt their respect, let us hope, not diminished. The playing of the symphony could have aroused nothing but enthusiasm. The whole conception of the piece both on the part of the conductor and the orchestra was clear and the execution well balanced.

The more we hear of Handel's music the more we regret that there are still so many of his compositions which are neglected—arias, orchestral

pieces, concertos—a perfect mine of beautiful music awaiting discovery by some musical adventurer. The concerto for the organ was a delight from beginning to end—that is as played by Mr. Bonnet, who gave the needed grace and charm to its flowing eighteenth century phrases. His registration contained many happy effects, especially near the close of the andante, and he displayed throughout the work the qualities of taste and refinement for which he is so justly renowned. Liszt's Mephisto Waltz brought the program to a brilliant close. Little by little we are beginning to realize Liszt's greatness as a composer—perhaps the greatest of the romantic school—and we are gradually coming to see him as a great innovator in harmonic and orchestral coloring, the originator of many of the devices deemed novel by present-day composers. As we are introduced to one so-called novel effect after another in the music of the moderns, it becomes more and more interesting to trace their origins in the music of the great Abbé. The performance was brilliant, rhythmic and poetic and proved Mr. Montagu's fine understanding of Liszt's music, if further proof were needed after his superlatively fine reading of "Les Preludes" earlier in the season.

The Handel and Haydn Society gave its one hundred and fortieth performance of Handel's Messiah on Sunday afternoon, December 21, in Symphony Hall. The soloists were Caroline Hudson-Alexander, soprano; Mary Jordan, alto; Reed Miller, tenor, and Willard Flint, bass, replacing Edgar Schofield, who was announced to sing that part. Every phrase, every measure of Handel's masterpiece is so familiar, and its proper inflection and interpretation has been so much discussed and debated that it is almost useless to expect anything new in performance. The universal veneration in which the oratorio is held, partly because of the nature of its subject, and partly because of its musical grandeur, has caused the greater number of its interpreters to approach it in a spirit of such deep reverence that the singing of the various airs and recitatives has become stilted and unnatural. And this very unnatural interpretation has come to be regarded by the general public as the true one, any departure therefrom being considered as disrespectful to the masterpiece.

It is hard to believe, however, that Handel, the operatic composer and impresario, the genial composer of the harpsichord lessons and suites, the virtuoso on the organ and harpsichord, in short the very human Handel, would ever have tolerated the prim style of singing so often heard in this work. It was

therefore a welcome change in the usual order of things to listen to the singing of Mrs. Hudson-Alexander, whose part in the afternoon's performance was its most noteworthy feature. Mrs. Alexander seems to have approached her task with an open mind, free from all traditional restraints. The result was entirely successful. She sang her part simply (as all great music should be sung) without affectation, allowing the music to carry its message without the hindrance of personality, and the familiar airs sounded with freshness and new appeal, yet lacking nothing in reverence or dignity. It is rare indeed to note such a successful solution of a difficult musical problem.

The choruses were not so happily rendered. "A certain hesitancy in the attack and an occasional thinness of tone were observable. It is possible that a too great familiarity with the music has caused the usually excellent chorus of the society and its distinguished conductor to become over confident.

The conduct of the audience was a trifle difficult to understand. While showing evident interest in the singers and the music the departures during the afternoon caused decided annoyance to those who desired to enjoy the performance to the end. It would seem almost unnecessary to request that those obliged to leave early should do so during an intermission, common consideration for the comfort of others naturally dictating such a course of conduct. The subject of interrupting applause is also another point which intrudes itself in connection with this performance. To many who look on the rendition of "The Messiah" as something more than a concert, the sound of hand-clapping comes with a sense of shock. Can it be that American can concept manners are in need of mending?

The announcements of the future concerts of the Handel and Haydn society cause serious reflections on the present state of choral music in this city. This society undoubtedly stands for the greatest musical conservatism. In this respect it occupies a useful and necessary place in the musical life of the town. But there are two types of conservatism—the narrow one confining itself to an unending repetition of a limited number of works, and the broader type which, while not venturing into new and untrod paths, yet seeks to vary its repertory with the lesser known but none the less worthy compositions of past years; as well as compositions of the present day, which are not too random in character. How gratifying it would be were the Handel and Haydn society to adopt this broader policy—the policy of its youth.

Wanamaker's



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ANTI-STOCK FRAUD LAW IS OPPOSED

New York State Commission Is
of Opinion That Legislation
Would Restrict Freedom of
Many Business Enterprises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The commission appointed by Gov. Alfred E. Smith to study the situation and propose some means of stopping stock-selling frauds has made majority and minority reports, the former favoring a "flexible, virile, fraud-hunting state machinery, driven not by statute, but by human intelligence and human activity," and the latter recommending a law which would contain two features of the "blue-sky" law, a system of verified statistical detail with civil and criminal liability for false statements, and the licensing of every person dealing in securities.

The recommendations are aimed at providing proper supervision over the issuance of new securities, and at prevention of the practice of issuing and offering for sale worthless securities and offering of doubtful value. The leading signature on the majority report is that of John J. Puley, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. On the minority report the first name is A. Barton Hepburn's.

The following statement is made by the committee's majority report as a reason why nothing should be done in the way of legislation:

"New York State, as the financial center, cannot afford to adopt experimental legislation of the character adopted in our western states. Experience has demonstrated the unwise-
dom of placing drastic regulations upon enterprise as a whole merely in an effort to exclude a modicum of possible fraud. It is indispensable, in the interest of this financial community, that the State should preserve as much freedom as possible for business enterprises. New York State must proceed intelligently and should not adopt any legislation in which the restriction upon business is out of proportion to the benefit which might thereby be attained."

"In this connection we may point to the experience which has been had under the blue sky laws of the western states, where, we have been reliably informed, crooks obtain licenses and have employed these licenses as a certificate of the State that they are agents of the State, that they are honest and reliable, and that whatever they say must be true because the State has certified that it is true."

The majority report recommends that the banking department should have jurisdiction over commercial transactions and that the Attorney-General should have similar jurisdiction with the duty of investigating on the complaint of any citizen. Also that the Attorney-General should assign one or more special deputies to the sole work of familiarizing themselves with commercial transactions and of investigation and prosecution. The majority is also strongly of the opinion that the penal laws touching commercial transactions should be revised and the Governor is asked to appoint a commission of lawyers to take up the work of revision.

LEGION MEMBERS ORGANIZE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—American Legion members here have organized to back up the forces of law and order. Drills will take place twice

a week. Each arm of the service will form its unit and perform its functions as closely as possible in accordance with regulations governing those branches in the United States service. Plans are being perfected for the instant assembling of the different squad formations in time of need. A secret badge or mark of identification will be carried by each member, to be used in cases of emergency.

SAN DIEGO STREET RAILWAY ZONE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—After an exhaustive investigation of the street railway situation in this city, the California State Railroad Commission finds that the road was running at a steadily increasing loss. The commission recommends the installation of the zone system—an inner zone in which the fare is 5 cents, and an outer zone in which the fare is 10 cents, the single rate through both zones being 10 cents; books containing four tickets, good in both zones, to be sold for 7½ cents a ride, and monthly books containing 60 rides, good in both zones, to be sold at the rate of 6½ cents a ride. The inner zone has a radius of one mile, while the outer zone extends to the ends of the car lines on the outskirts of the city. The commission also strongly recommends the adoption of the one-man type of car.

"If the motor vehicle can give better and more efficient service at a lower cost than other forms of transportation it would be unwise, and in the long run ineffective, to interfere with such a development," says the commission. "Electric railway utilities find it more and more difficult to obtain necessary new capital and for many companies the only escape from financial collapse is through drastic reorganization."

CANADIAN TEACHERS' DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Victoria teachers recently waited on the Hon. J. D. McLean, the provincial Minister of Education, with the request that the government consider the question of salary increases. The Minister was reminded that with the exception of a few cases there had been no advance in the monthly salary of teachers since the year 1914. It was pointed out that the principals of the public schools were in nearly every instance better paid than the teachers in the normal schools, that three members of the staff of the latter had been promoted from principalship in the model school and that the position of principals in the model schools carried a much larger salary than assistant masters in the normal schools. The point, therefore, was made that no advantage accrued in promotion from model school to normal school.

SIR W. HEARST'S STEWARDSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Sir William Hearst, former Prime Minister of the Province of Ontario, at a banquet given him recently, reviewing the many "pleasant recollections" of his public life, declared: "I can say without fear of boasting that we in the government steered the ship of state over tempestuous seas for five years and after a rough voyage we turned the vessel over to our successors in good shape. While in office our one object was to increase the fighting forces of the nation, and to bring our power to bear in the great fight for liberty." If ever there was a time, he declared, when public men should have the support of the public and the press, it was the present.

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HEALTH OFFICIALS' POWER RESTRICTED

Recent Decision of California
Judge in School Case Is Held
to Be of Much Importance
in Defining Their Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

VALLEJO, California—The recent decision by W. T. O'Donnell, judge of the Superior Court of Solano County, in which it was held that Chrystal Dennett, a pupil in the public schools of this city, could not be excluded from school merely because she refused to allow the health authorities to take "cultures" from her throat, is said to be a decision of much importance in defining the power of health officials to exercise compulsory physical examination of school children.

"During the course of an epidemic of diphtheria in Vallejo," said Capt. C. A. S. Frost, attorney for the Public School Protective League of California, who appeared in the case for Grove L. Dennett, the father of the child, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "the secretary of the California State Board of Health, in a letter to the Vallejo health officer, ordered that official to take cultures from the throats of all the children in the public schools and to exclude from school all pupils who refused or neglected to have these cultures taken. This order of the state health officer was obeyed and several children whose parents refused to permit the examination were excluded from school, notwithstanding the fact that these parents had claimed for their children exemption from physical examination under a law which gave such exemption to those children whose parents should file with the school principal written request that their children should not be thus examined.

Judge O'Donnell decided that the child in question, who had declined to allow the culture to be taken from her throat, must be admitted to the school, and the decision makes it plain that the physical examination exemption provision of the new law is an effective barrier against universal compulsory medical examination of school children. The decision declares, in effect, that children who refuse physical examination may not be excluded from school even at a time of epidemic unless it can be shown that they are infected with the disease or that there is good reason to believe that they are so infected. That is, the health authorities have no right absolutely to force examination of a child under penalty of exclusion from school in case of refusal to be examined.

"The decision is a victory for those who oppose compulsory medical methods in the public schools."

It is also pointed out that the decision of Judge O'Donnell will have wide and far-reaching effect in the

whole area of controversy as to whether health authorities have the absolute power over the person which they many times assume in cases of alleged public necessity. The defendants in this case, it is stated, attempted to justify their position under a certain section of the California political code which gives the State Board of Health unlimited power to direct and take any such means as it may deem expedient to "ascertain the nature" and to arrest or prevent the spread of disease in case of an epidemic. Similar statutes apparently giving health officers unlimited powers exist in other states, it is said, and under these laws the health officials frequently assume arbitrary and unlimited power over the persons of individuals.

But Judge O'Donnell holds that this California statute does not confer arbitrary power upon health authorities to interfere with the personal liberty of citizens, and that if it did presume to confer such power it would be contrary to the constitutional guarantees of the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This decision, it is said, holds that the powers granted to health officers must be exercised under the police power with wisdom and under circumstances showing some reason or necessity for their exercise.

NEWSPAPER COURSE FOR WOMEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

GREENSBORO, North Carolina—With the beginning of the spring term, the curriculum of the North Carolina State College for Women located here, will be extended so as to embrace several additional courses of study. A course of journalism is among those planned.

MONTANA'S FARMING GROWTH
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—The Department of Publicity and Agriculture of Montana has issued a book on the State's resources, which shows that for the first time in the history of Montana, the agricultural products in 1918 exceeded the products of the mines and smelters.

The main or living room of the community center house has a very home-like atmosphere. In the northeast wing is a well-equipped billiard room, also a large room which may be used for lunch, a kitchen, a storeroom, and a pantry. Business girls find these facilities a real joy at noon time. In the other wing is a waiting room, a rest room and nursery, a small gymnasium, and the suite of the resident hostess. The rest room is especially pleasing, with its gray and cherry furnishings. Here the Woman's Club holds its Friday afternoon meetings. The nursery is fitted with tables and

POSSIBILITIES OF COMMUNITY HOUSE

Palo Alto, California, Intends to
Arrange Lectures, Concerts,
and Other Entertainments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

PALO ALTO, California—Under the huge live oaks at Palo Alto, California, is a building dedicated to soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the war. It is a community center, aimed to develop the intellectual and social life of the city and to promote harmony and common interest.

The first purpose is to provide a place where all the people of the community can exchange points of view. Another function will be to provide a place for sports. Games, exercises, swimming, tennis, and class drills will be encouraged. Public lectures will be given on current topics. It is hoped that in the future a larger building will be constructed with an auditorium, stage, and educational film facilities.

Weekly public addresses will present to the community various phases of present-day questions. Music will have its place, for Sunday afternoon concerts will be a feature.

The organizations of the city will be coordinated through the community center. The Mothers and Teachers Club, the Red Cross, the Boy Scouts, and the American Legion have meeting places in the Community Club House.

The main or living room of the community center house has a very home-like atmosphere. In the northeast wing is a well-equipped billiard room, also a large room which may be used for lunch, a kitchen, a storeroom, and a pantry. Business girls find these facilities a real joy at noon time. In the other wing is a waiting room, a rest room and nursery, a small gymnasium, and the suite of the resident hostess. The rest room is especially pleasing, with its gray and cherry furnishings. Here the Woman's Club holds its Friday afternoon meetings. The nursery is fitted with tables and

toys. One of the two balconies in the main living room is used for a place to write.

At the rear of the building, running the full length of the living room, is a large porch, giving a view across quiet fields, dotted with live oaks, to the foothills. During the greater part of the year, tea tables may be placed here. The house will be open from 11 in the morning until 10:30 at night. The present schedule devotes Tuesday evening to some form of public entertainment. On Thursday evenings there will be public lectures. Community dances will be given on one Saturday each month. Every Sunday, it is hoped, will have its musical program. It is expected that the other evenings will soon be filled by some form of amusement or of education.

**BOY SCOUTS TO URGE
"GOOD TURN DAILY"**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A national campaign of democratic good feeling and Americanization, extending to every man, woman, and child in the United States, is being planned by the 470,000 members of the Boy Scouts of America for the week of February 8-14, in celebration of the organization's tenth anniversary. To assist the campaign of national unselfishness, a general invitation will be extended to every one to adopt the scouts' practice of doing at least one good turn for another daily during that week.

PLANS FOR LEAGUE OF AMERICANS LAID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California—A patriotic organization along somewhat new lines has recently been organized in this city under the name of the League of Americans, the difference between this and other similar movements being in the fact that the League of Americans is to bring together existing patriotic, civic, and fraternal organizations for the purpose of securing concerted action.

According to Preston L. Higgins, one of the founders of the movement, "The organization is to be incorporated and a campaign will be begun for securing a membership of 25,000 in the city of Oakland alone," he said. "Many requests for charters from the parent organization have been received from other places.

The constitution forbids the discussion of religious subjects and also participation in politics except when an official proves his disloyalty and a lack of Americanism. The first meeting of the League of Americans was participated in by members of the American Legion, Spanish American War Veterans, and representatives from the fraternal orders.

"Thus far the efforts of the organization have been directed toward the suppression of the radical paper, The World, the organ of the Communist Labor Party, and as a result its publication has been discontinued."

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Reckless Expenditures for Non-Essentials Continue at High Speed—Banking Prosperity Indicated by Generous Bonuses

The reckless expenditures for nearly everything purchasable by all classes that have characterized commercial activities almost ever since the signing of the armistice reached a climax this holiday season. Merchants report the best business ever experienced by them. The post offices have far exceeded any previous holiday business. Purchases of holiday gifts in New York this year are estimated at \$50,000,000, far exceeding any previous year.

These expenditures in large part are for non-essentials and luxuries that constitute absolute waste. The merchants have made huge profits, but as an economic proposition these expenditures all add to the increased cost of living. They also retard the progress, already slow, that is being made by the world toward returning to a normal basis. It may not be a very popular idea to advance either to the merchants or to those who have the money to spend, but the fact remains that had the time, energy, and money devoted to the manufacture of non-essential merchandise been spent in making things absolutely necessary for the well-being of communities still in distress on account of the war, it would have been of far greater advantage to everybody.

Banking Prosperity

The prosperity of the banks during the year was indicated to some extent by the very liberal bonuses paid to employees. These gifts in many cases were larger than ever before. The bonuses ranged all the way from 10 per cent of the year's salary for those employed less than a year to 100 per cent of a year's salary. A great amount of new financing calling for banking operations on a large scale accounts for the great banking prosperity. The generosity of the banking houses to their employees has been generally commendable. The total gifts in the Wall Street district were estimated at \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

English Sell American Stocks

Liquidation of American securities in the New York market by British holders has been accelerated by the recent drop in sterling. Last summer, when the movement began, it was estimated that sales were proceeding at a rate of \$2,000,000 weekly. The same authority that made this estimate now places the volume of liquidation at between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000 a week, divided about equally between stocks and bonds. The securities are not confined to any particular issues, but are pretty well distributed throughout the entire list held on the other side. Owing to the decline in sterling from \$4.60 at the beginning of last July to the present rate of \$3.83 for cables, the British sellers stand to net about 20 per cent more in British funds. Sales of French internal bonds and German municipal issues have also been quickened by the decline in French and German exchange respectively.

Foreign Exchange Quiet

With the approach of the turn of the year there is a comparative lull in foreign exchange, and rates are inclined to be fairly steady in answer to the demand from those who have settlements to make at the end of the year. Cables are chiefly in demand, as the last steamer which will permit of the delivery of sight drafts in London by January 1 has sailed, and the only means of remittance now available for that date is the cable transfer. This special demand centering on cables is already reflected in the increase of the spread between the two forms of exchange, from ½ of a cent to one cent. Bankers hold that activity will be resumed shortly after the turn of the year, and that pressure will be renewed on the market, always provided, however, that in the meantime no large credits are arranged in this country in favor of the European nations.

Money Market Stiff

A very stiff money market prevails almost everywhere, and in practically every department. The market is in the trough between effects of tax-day financing and the preparations for handling the large year-end disbursements.

The fundamental factor is that the borrowing demand from practically all lines of business, each of them very busy and contemplating large forward orders and high commodity prices, buoys very high, at the same time that banks in general are pretty closely loaned up, and that the reserve authorities are seeking to encompass a liquidation of the heavy rediscout total, particularly as secured by government war paper.

After the turn of the year, according to common expectation, a good many lines of business will find themselves in possession of more liquid resources, and also there should develop a considerable inflow of funds from the interior after that section has finished marketing its harvests. This year the latter process has been unusually retarded by railroad delay and congestion.

Just now the passing pinch in money is mainly given expression in relatively high call rates, although hardly less significant is the general firmness on time. Demand in the New York call market has been accentuated by bidding from borrowers with maturing time obligations they find themselves required to pay off.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Adv.
Am Can.	53%	55%	52%	54%	14
Am Car & Foundry	138 1/2	141	128	141	14
Am H. & L. pfld.	116 1/2	121	118 1/2	121	14
Am Int Corp.	112	115	111 1/2	115	14
Am Loco.	58 1/2	103 1/2	98	103	14
Am Smelters	67 1/2	68	67	68	14
Am Sugar	138	139	138	138	14
Am Tel. & Tel.	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	14
A. T. Stewart	73 1/2	74	73	73 1/2	14
Am Woolen	128	130 1/2	126	130 1/2	14
Anaconda	58 1/2	61 1/2	58 1/2	60 1/2	14
Atchison	83 1/2	84	83 1/2	83 1/2	14
All G. & W. I.	172 1/2	175	172 1/2	174	14
Bald Loco.	110 1/2	112 1/2	110	112 1/2	14
B & O.	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33 1/2	14
Beth Steel B.	94 1/2	96 1/2	94	96 1/2	14
Beth Leather	96 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	14
Chandler	121	122	120	122	14
Chi. M. & St.	38 1/2	38	38 1/2	38	14
Chino	25 1/2	36 1/2	25 1/2	36 1/2	14
Com. Pred.	83 1/2	86	84 1/2	85 1/2	14
Crucible	212 1/2	217 1/2	212 1/2	217 1/2	14
Cuba Cane	51	51	50	51	14
Cuba Cane pfld.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83	83 1/2	14
End-Johnson	139 1/2	142 1/2	139	141 1/2	14
Fisk	40 1/2	41	40 1/2	41	14
Gen Electric	167 1/2	167 1/2	162 1/2	167 1/2	14
Goodrich	79 1/2	80 1/2	79	80	14
Int. Paper	75 1/2	78	75 1/2	78	14
Inspiration	54 1/2	57 1/2	54	56 1/2	14
Marine pfld.	28 1/2	29 1/2	28	29 1/2	14
Marine	48 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	14
Max Motor	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33	14
Midvale	219 1/2	223 1/2	218 1/2	222 1/2	14
Mo Pacific	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	14
N Y. N. H. & H.	28	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	14
No Pacific	75 1/2	81	79 1/2	80	14
Pan-Am. Pet.	104 1/2	106	104 1/2	105	14
Penn Marquette	30	33 1/2	30	32	14
Penn-Arrow	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	14
Pond	76 1/2	77 1/2	76	77	14
Rep Iron & Steel	74 1/2	78 1/2	76	77 1/2	14
Royal Dutch N. Y.	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	99	14
Item Type	91	91 1/2	91	91	14
Studebaker	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	14
Sinclair	42	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	14
S. Pacific	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	14
So Ralway	22 1/2	24	22 1/2	23	14
Texas Co.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	14
T. & P. & Pacific	42	44	41 1/2	43	14
Trans. Oil	35 1/2	38	35 1/2	38	14
Union Pacific	128 1/2	130 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	14
U. S. Rubber	125 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2	14
U. S. Smelting	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	14
U. S. Steel	105	106 1/2	104 1/2	106 1/2	14
Utah Copper	72	74 1/2	72	74 1/2	14
Westinghouse	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54	14
Willys-Overland	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	27 1/2	14
Total sales	1,251,400	shares.			

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LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Adv.
Lib. 31s.	99 05	99 24	98 95	99 16	14
Lib. 1st 4s.	92 50	92 50	92 50	92 50	14
Lib. 20.4s.	91 30	91 58	91 30	91 58	14
Lib. 18.4s.	92 28	93 28	92 29	93 22	14
Lib. 20.4s.	91 34	91 64	91 32	91 64	14
Lib. 3d. 4s.	93 40	93 80	93 40	93 70	14
Lib. 4th 4s.	91 36	91 68	91 32	91 58	14
Victory 4s.	98 90	99 16	98 90	99 16	14
Victory 3s.	98 91	99 16	98 86	99 16	14

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Adv.
Anglo-French 5s.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	14
Car. of Paris 6s.	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	14
Un. King 51s. 1921.	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95	14
King 51s. 1922.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	14
King 51s. 1929.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	14
King 51s. 1937.	86 1/2	87	86 1/2	86 1/2	14

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Adv.
Am Tel.	96 1/2	97	96 1/2	97	14
A. W. com.	99 1/2	100</td			

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

ORGAN COMPOSERS IN AMERICA

Pietro Yon

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
Temperamentally Pietro Yon is as antipodal toward Edward Shippen Barnes as the south to the north, the Latin to the Anglo-Saxon. He is barely one year Mr. Barnes' senior; but with characteristic Italian fluency of self-expression he has already published between 60 and 70 compositions, of which about 30, including two brilliant sonatas, are for organ. He would be a rash prophet, indeed, who would assert that Mr. Yon, because of his large output, had, therefore, contributed more permanently to the organ literature of America than Mr. Barnes has done; but unquestionably Mr. Yon ranks among the significant composers for the instrument, not only in America, but in the world.

With Mr. Yon's writing a new ingredient has been cast into the melting-pot of American organ composition. "Bossi, Ravello, Pagella, Galeotti," writes Mr. A. Walter Kramer, "are writing Italy's organ music in their own land. Pietro Yon is writing it in America." This is exactly what Mr. Yon is doing. He is contributing Italian organ music to the laboratory of experimental composition from which America hopes, one day, to develop a distinctive American school. His compositions are truly Italian. One may pick from them almost at random—from such earlier works as "Christmas in Sicily," the technically superb concert studies, or the scholarly "Sonata Prima"; or from the latest numbers from his pen, "L'Organo Primitivo," "Arpa Notturna," or "Rapsodia Americana" from the twelve "Divertimenti"—only to find that, with two or three notable exceptions, they are as limpid in style and as naively ingenuous in content as an Italian street song.

Not Ultra-Modern

The exceptions just mentioned are such works as the "Sonata Cromatica" and "Elan du Coeur," one of the little "Divertimenti." In these compositions he departs from his customary harmonic conventionality and adopts a somewhat modern treatment. But even here he is not ultra-modern. He merely takes for granted the existence of ears that are wholly accustomed to modern dissonance. He does not employ the 12-note or tonal scale, nor invent new scale forms. He does not even indulge in the harmless pastime of impressionistic elisions and evasions. In these experiments in modernism he is always the clear-thinking Latin. He still clings to the diatonic scale. The utmost that he ventures is the introduction of chromatic auxiliary notes and chords into his diatonic framework; but he does it sometimes with such boldness as to suggest the need of orchestra, rather than organ, as a medium of expression. "Elan du Coeur" is a case in point. Beneath a poetic melody he has placed an accompaniment bristling with chromatic auxiliary notes, all of which resolve comfortably enough—in time—but many of which project their dissonances intrusively against the melody. It would be possible to register this little piece in such a manner as to obviate all necessity for harshness; but the composer has indicated a registration that emphasizes rather than softens the dissonances.

A Chromatic Study

The "Sonata Cromatica" is all that its title implies. It is a study in chromaticism, but it is diatonic chromatism, not that of the duodecuple scale. A typical example of Mr. Yon's subtle chromatic writing occurs in the middle section of the "Adagio Triste." A different application of modern methods is found in the climax of the "Fantasia," where he has employed secondary harmonies; and toward the close of the finale he has introduced a cadenza that is based on the augmented triad. The form of the "Sonata Cromatica" is no more iconoclastic than are its harmonies. The writing is almost as lucid as that of the little Italian tone poems. The sonata is built upon left-motif, which is announced in syncopated rhythm in the opening measures of the introduction. From this motif, in varying forms and rhythms, are derived the principal themes of the three movements; and the composer still further preserves the unity of the whole by giving to the second theme of the first movement a re-hearing in the closing measures of the finale. The coda of the first movement, reverting to the "rhythmic pungency" of the introduction, is a gorgeous summing-up of the contents of the movement.

Apart from its value as a harmonic study, the "Sonata Cromatica" is one of the most effective works of organ literature. There are few pages more replete with sheer beauty than the three pages of the second movement, of which one critic writes, "If there is anything in organ music that deserves to be likened to Chopin for the pianoforte, we would award the honor to Mr. Yon's 'Adagio Triste.' And there are overpowering contrasts, of which one of the finest occurs in the third movement, in the repetition as flute cadenza of the bravura passage with which the movement opens. Technically somewhat difficult in spots, the "Sonata Cromatica" repays the organist for the labor spent in mastering its details. It is the sort of virile music that we hope is to be characteristic of the new era in American organ composition.

Italian Traces
But Mr. Yon's most valuable contribution to modernism does not lie in his exemplification of futuristic harmonies. It lies in his frank Latinity. In a day of ever-increasing harmonic complexity it is of value to find a youthful exuberance of spirits and a

freshness of outlook like Mr. Yon's. We need to be reminded from time to time that truly beautiful music may still be composed without recourse to the cacophony of a Schönberg or the ponderous intellectuality of a Max Reger. The preponderating Italian naïveté in Mr. Yon's compositions needs no further exposition. He is both poet and artist, and while his harmony and form are in the main conventional, his work never drops to the level of the commonplace. He is, too, a master technician. But his polyphony is not dryly academic. His "Sonata Prima" is a veritable tour de force of strict composition. It is as pure trio writing as the classic sonatas of Bach. He does not even permit himself the license of a fuller chord at the end of a movement. Yet the four movements of the sonata are of fascinating interest, to listeners as well as to player.

Mr. Yon's Latin temperament is still further revealed in his fondness for the ancient organ, for the tone colors of what he calls "the real organ," as distinct from some latter-day instruments of fancy registers. He does not deny the necessity of an organist's mastering the rules of orchestration and applying them to the organ. He recognizes the close affinity of organ and orchestra in tone material. But he deplores the prevailing tendency toward multiplicity of weak and ineffective registers. He believes in pure tone, and he often reverts to the simpler, primary colors that so many organists scorn to employ.

As to Registers

Choice of organ registers is undoubtedly somewhat a matter of racial temperament. The Italian, born under skies and beside waters of such incomparable blue as prevail along the shores of the Mediterranean, absorbs from birth an appreciation of pure color that is foreign to the dweller in the grayer regions of the north. When, later, he comes to express himself through the media of painting or music, he chooses naturally colors that are more brilliant than those employed by his Anglo-Saxon contemporary; and because of their brilliancy he demands less variety. This explains Mr. Yon's registration. He loves long stretches of sunny flute, and the round warmth of diapason tone does not pall upon his taste as quickly as it does upon that of another. We should be grateful to Mr. Yon for preaching to us so insistently the value of pure organ tone.

Briefly summarized, Mr. Yon's chief contribution to modern tendencies in American organ composition seems to be a practical proof that poetry, passion, dramatic fervor, even brilliancy for brilliancy's sake, may be obtained without the sacrifice of clearness of thought and lucidity of expression. His message, couched in simple language, obtains a prompt and appreciative hearing, and it breathes the atmosphere of modernism quite as truly as that of others who speak in polysyllables.

NEW SOUTH WALES ORCHESTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The New South Wales State Orchestra conducted by Henri Verbrugghen, has recently written a striking chapter in the musical history of the Commonwealth, by a successful visit to Victoria.

This orchestra is the first state-endowed body in the Empire. Recently from their Sydney headquarters this fine band of musicians, 80 in all, set out to tour the neighboring states of Victoria and South Australia. From one viewpoint alone it was a Napoleonic task to transport this not inconsiderable army of musicians, their harps, drums, flutes, hautboys and viols of diverse size and the other personal munitions of musical warfare, booted shirts and stiff collars. To transport this array over 2000 miles of railway, to billet them in the towns en route, all required the guiding hand of genius.

Henri Verbrugghen has been described in these columns as an alloy of art and business acumen. No undertaking is too ambitious. Difficulties of organization are incentives and inaction impossible. In two years' time there may be an International Industrial Exhibition in London. If this is so I shall charter boat, fill it up with exhibits and my orchestra, play for eight weeks at the exhibition, conduct a further eight weeks' tour in the English provinces, return to Sydney and show a profit of my world-tour." This, astounding snippet of conversation proclaims Verbrugghen to be a bold entrepreneur as well as a great conductor. To have faith in such statements is more astounding than merely listening to them.

The New South Wales State Orchestra recently showed a £2000 deficit on its year's work. In Mr. Verbrugghen's mind this could be wiped out by an interstate tour. Politicians and others saw many difficulties. Mr. Verbrugghen merely stiffened the sinews, summoned up the blood, lent to the eye a terrible aspect and lo! the purpose was accomplished. The common purse of South Australia and Victoria was lightened by some £6000, but the orchestral deficit disappeared.

In admiring a clever man in the realms of high finance we are apt to forget certain factors which invariably by their presence or absence make or mar such undertakings. This orchestra will come south again in the new year. If the public supports it as it has on this occasion it should not be necessary to charge prices which are prohibitive to the very people who would benefit most. It should not be the aim of a state orchestra to "profit" in a commodity of which it has an immediate monopoly.

In criticizing this orchestra one is bound to consider that as a whole it

is scarcely yet freed from its swaddling clothes. An orchestra, like a cheese, matures slowly. Benevolent generalizations are safest. Violas, cellos, basses, are weak numerically. The strings taken in the bulk lack continuity of tone. The dragon's tail is too delicately tapered.

If the state orchestra institution spreads to other states—and Melbourne is considering it most seriously—we shall be forced to import many wood-wind and brass players from England or America. Our unions will probably object to any other nationality.

The first concert given in Melbourne by the New South Wales Orchestra included "Largamente" from the symphony in F flat, by Prof. Marshall Hall, who did so much for orchestral music in Melbourne. It was indeed a graceful tribute from one distinguished conductor to another. The composer has endeavored to incorporate in the harmonic structure heterogeneous impressions of Australian life and scenery which his stay has engendered. To say that one loses Australian characteristics in the reminiscences one constantly has of mid-European musical influences, is not to say that Marshall Hall has given us something of real artistic value. This concert concluded with Tchaikowsky's "Pathetic" symphony.

Other interesting items in the program apart from a performance of Beethoven's fifth symphony, included Berlioz's "Fantastic" symphony and F. Benwick Hart's "Blue Bird" suite, both heard here for the first time. The latter composer directs one of Melbourne's conservatories. He is a prolific and yet fastidious composer with a sense of color and poetry which is closely related to genius. His songs and operas are destined to become famous.

The natural and fortunate aftermath of this historical visit was expressed in the general determination to bring about similar orchestral advantages for Melbourne. Meetings have been held and committees formed to formulate a definite scheme which will later be placed before the State Legislature for approval or dismissal. Later reports on this subject may show that the people in Victoria are really not so far behind New South Wales in their desire for musical culture.

REHEARSAL OF NEW WORKS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The first orchestral rehearsal under the new scheme of the Royal College of Music Patrons Fund (founded by Sir Ernest Palmer) took place on Thursday morning, November 13, from 10 to 1 o'clock, in the concert hall of the college. The scheme has been so recently described in these columns that further explanation is unnecessary, beyond, perhaps, a restatement of the fact that instead of one annual orchestral concert a number of rehearsals are to be held each year to afford composers an opportunity of hearing their works, and the public, critics, and students an opportunity of acquainting themselves at first hand with what is being done in British composition. No announcement had been made beforehand as to the composers to be represented at this first rehearsal. Instead, a short advertisement appeared in the leading papers to the effect that "at this, and at each rehearsal, four or five new works, selected by a committee, will be rehearsed by the composers, with the assistance of Mr. Andrian C. Boult. The London Symphony Orchestra has been engaged for the first group of rehearsals. No special invitations or tickets will be issued but members of the public interested in orchestral music by British composers are cordially invited to attend."

Audience Representative
It therefore remained to be seen how far the public would be interested, and the answer they gave to that question was one to gladden the hearts of all who love British music, for a large gathering assembled. A remarkably representative one too: almost every person present was a "some one" in the world of art and letters—or a potential "some one." Altogether a very interesting scene, fitly set in the concert hall of the Royal College of Music—one of the most beautiful in England. The fact that the audience could sit where they pleased, or stroll round between the pieces and discuss the new works with friends, added a pleasant touch of informality.

On November 13, as has been said, no member of the audience knew what work he or she would hear. So it was evident that the throng came for the sake of British music alone. When, on arrival they were presented with little slip programs, they found they were to hear five new works by five new composers, the program being as follows:

Laurence Frederick "A Miracle," poem for orchestra Joseph, Jane M. "Bergamask," for orchestra Cabazon, Albert...Nocturne for orchestra Woodward, R. T. Keats' "Ode on Melancholy" (set to music without words) Cundell, Edric. Symphonic Poem, "Serbia"

In former years it had sometimes been thought by the public that composers who studied at the Royal College of Music obtained a preference in the performance of their works by the patron's fund. This was proved an unfounded idea, for of the composers represented not one had studied at the Royal College of Music.

Stopping Short of Genius
The five new works produced were of genuine interest. Perhaps the best idea of them in general can be given by saying that while they reached a high level of excellence not one soared above this to the sudden heights of genius. But they were all so sincere,

and musicianly that they thoroughly justified their performance. A country needs quantities of such sincere experimental work if it is to flourish artistically.

Taken all in all, the honors of the morning went to Miss Joseph for her "Bergamask" and to Mr. Cundell for his "Serbia." The "Bergamask" succeeded because it did not attempt deep things nor an extended musical structure, and Miss Joseph kept perfectly within her power (which, by the way, are considerable). Mr. Cundell's "Serbia" just fell short of full success because he attempted more than he has yet power to control, but the failure was a most honorable one, as well worth having as Miss Joseph's more definite success. For there was real vision, breadth of conception, and strong emotional impulse behind "Serbia." The opening in particular brought with it a wave of passionate feeling, and if the work could have retained this degree of intensity throughout it would have been memorable. As it was, "Serbia" indicates Mr. Cundell as a composer whose future deserves to be followed with attention.

Talent Revealed

"The Miracle" by Frederick Lau- rence was the most ambitious of the works performed. It is long, is orchestral, largely and loosely, aspires to much, has patches of fine work, but does not cohere closely. This want of coherence may have been more in appearance than reality, for "The Miracle" is obviously based upon some literary foundation, but in the absence of a printed scenario it was perplexing to follow. Out of three composers in the audience who compared notes afterward, one thought that a single miracle happened, another felt certain there had been two, while the third had never been able to detect the point at which a miracle happened at all. Clearly, however, Mr. Laurence has ideas and individuality; experience will ripen them.

The remaining works, namely, Mr. Cabazon's nocturne and Mr. Woodward's "Ode," were less individual in style but showed appreciation of orchestral color, and the power to express beauty. Altogether the rehearsal revealed a good deal of unsuspected talent even if it did not discover genius. The next rehearsal is fixed for November 27, also at the Royal College of Music.

TRAINING FOR YOUNG ORCHESTRA PLAYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In order to remedy the need of dependence upon European sources for supply of orchestral musicians, the Civic Music Association and the Orchestral Association of Chicago have joined in a proposal to organize an orchestra for the training of students under the direction of Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, to be known as the Civic Music Students Orchestra.

"This dependence upon European sources is due chiefly to the fact that in this country there exists very little opportunity for musicians to acquire sympathetic orchestral routine and experience," the announcement states. "The orchestras of the country demand that their members be finished artists, yet there is no training school where the musicians can obtain the necessary intimate knowledge and practice of the larger symphonic works. Consequently, our orchestras are made up largely of men who have acquired their experience in other countries, where these opportunities do exist."

The Orchestral Association will allow Orchestra Hall to be used for rehearsal purposes, together with the use of its library. Mr. Stock has accepted the musical supervision of the new organization with Eric DeLamar as his assistant.

The Civic Music Association proposes to give an honorarium to each member of the students' orchestra to help defray the cost of his private tuition. Four rehearsals will be held each week. Membership is open to any student, male or female, upon passing an examination. The examinations will be by appointment and will be begun immediately. The first rehearsal will be called as soon as the organization is completed.

MR. ELLIS TO RETIRE AS CONCERT MANAGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—It has become known that Charles A. Ellis, for many years one of the best known concert managers of the United States, and from 1885 to 1918 manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is planning to retire from business at the end of the current season. Of the artists under his management, two, Fritz Kreisler and Sergei Rachmaninoff, will be under the direction of Charles E. Foley, who has been Mr. Ellis' assistant. It is not yet known who will manage the others, including Geraldine Farrar, Rosita Renard and Arthur Hackett. Mr. Ellis in his long career as a manager has become known as a man of his word and as one with whom artists have liked to be associated. His departure from the field will be regretted.

MME. HOPEKIRK'S CONCERTO

Mme. Helen Hopekirk, the pianist, who not long ago left Boston to reside in her native land, Scotland, is to play her own concerto for pianoforte and orchestra in D with the Scottish Orchestra, Mr. Landon Ronald directing, at Edinburgh on February 2. This is announced as the first time a Scottish woman will play her own concerto with a Scottish orchestra. On February 3, she will play at Glasgow the Grieg concerto with the same orchestra.

TWO GREAT ENGLISH SINGERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A good deal of attention has of late been directed to the advice given to young vocal aspirants by the famous singer, Dame Nellie Melba, that they should go abroad for their training. It is the home of the greatest voice-training traditions; that is a fact that cannot be controverted. From the time of Porpora, in the eighteenth century, and his famous pupil, Ansani, for more than a hundred years Italy held an indisputable monopoly as the land of vocal art. But when the great method of bel canto singing had been diffused by Garcia and other inheritors of the famous vocal tradition of Porpora, who made their home in London or Paris, Italy forfeited her claim to be considered the one and only center of light in the domain of vocal art. Jenny Lind, for example, did not gain her incomparable skill in Italy but, in France, the reason being that Manuel Garcia, the teacher of Malibran and Viardot and Marchesi, was then living in Paris. Garcia shortly afterward came to live in London, and for the long period of 50 years continued to instill the Italian method of singing which he had learned from Ansani into two generations of English pupils. It will be seen then that it is the method that is all important and not the place. The elder Marchesi made Cologne at one time famous as a singing school because she carried Garcia's method there; later she removed to Paris, where she was still more successful in handing the great tradition down through Calvé, Eames, and many other famous singers.

Italian Teaching

"The Miracle" by Frederick Lau- rence was the most ambitious of the works performed. It is long, is orchestral, largely and loosely, aspires to much, has patches of fine work, but does not cohere closely. This want of coherence may have been more in appearance than reality, for "The Miracle" is obviously based upon some literary foundation, but in the absence of a printed scenario it was perplexing to follow. Out of three composers in the audience who compared notes afterward, one thought that a single miracle happened, another felt certain there had been two, while the third had never been able to detect the point at which a miracle happened at all. Clearly, however, Mr. Laurence has ideas and individuality; experience will ripen them.

Italian Teaching

Sims Reeves and Charles Santley both studied in Italy, and undoubtedly gained their consummate vocal mastery there, though they would have been artists if they had never set foot in Italy. Like so many famous English singers, Clara Novello, Lemmens-Sherrington, and Edward Lloyd, they came of musical stock. The fathers of both were professional musicians and the sons thus enjoyed the immense advantage of growing up in a musical environment. In fact, they had every natural advantage. By this more is implied than fails to the lot of many popular and successful vocalists. Voice and training are the indispensable requirements, but these alone do not make an artist. Temperament and musical aptitude play as great a part in the equipment of a vocalist as either of these things, and it is unhappy that the majority of vocalists take up singing as a career not because they are naturally musical but because they are endowed with good voices which injudicious friends urge them to cultivate.

This is one of the reasons why great

singers are comparatively rare. There must be the perfect combination of voice and temperament. This also is why the success of a singer cannot be postulated from the school, Italian or other, from which he derives. In the case of instrumental players, or any other class of art students, this does not apply, for they nearly all possess the artistic gift and pursue their chosen avocations under the prompting of an impulsive necessity. The singer alone too often decides upon an artistic calling not because he has any artistic or musical gift, but simply because he has a naturally fine instrument in his possession in the form of a vocal organ which he desires to turn to the best use. It is very much on all fours with the case of the accidental owner of a fine Strad who should decide on that account to become a professional violinist. Hence it follows that the possessors of the finest voices on the concert platform today are not necessarily the finest artists; and conversely some of the best and greatest artists now before the public, whose names have become identified with the interpretation of leading parts, are only possessed of second-rate voices.

A Happy Combination

In the case of a singer

THE HOME FORUM

As to Russia and the West

Litvinov, in Turgenev's novel "Smoke," has just slipped away from a boisterous meeting of Russian radicals in Baden, the scene being laid in the middle of the nineteenth century, when one of the few silent Russians whom he saw at the meeting, introduced himself.

"Mr. Gubarev, at whose rooms I had the pleasure of meeting you today," he began, "did not introduce me to you; so that, with your leave, I will now introduce myself—Potugin, retired councilor. I was in the Department of Finances in St. Petersburg. I hope you do not think it strange—I am not in the habit as a rule of making friends so abruptly—but with you."

Litvinov looked with redoubled interest at the last of all the new persons with whom it had been his lot to be brought into contact that day. His thought was at once, "He is, not the same as those."

Certainly he was not. There sat before him, drumming with delicate fingers on the edge of the table, a broad-shouldered man, with an ample frame on short legs, a downcast head of curly hair, with very intelligent and very mournful eyes under bushy brows, a thick, well-cut mouth, bad teeth, and that purely Russian nose to which is assigned the epithet "potato"; a man of awkward, even odd exterior; at least, he was certainly not of a common type. He was carelessly dressed; his old-fashioned coat hung on him like a sack, and his cravat was twisted awry. His sudden friendliness, far from striking Litvinov as intrusive, secretly flattered him; it was impossible not to see that it was not a common practice with this man to attach himself to strangers. He made a curious impression on Litvinov; he awakened in him respect and liking, and a kind of involuntary compassion.

"I am not in your way, then?" he repeated in a soft, rather languid and faint voice, which was marvelously in keeping with his whole personality. "No, indeed," replied Litvinov; "quite the contrary, I am very glad."

"Really? Well, then, I am glad too. I have heard a great deal about you; I know what you are engaged in, and what your plans are. It's a good work. That's why you were silent this evening."

"Yes; you too said very little, I fancy," observed Litvinov.

Potugin sighed. "The others said enough and to spare. I listened. Well," he added, after a moment's pause, raising his eyebrows with a rather humorous expression, "did you like our building of the Tower of Babel?"

"That's just what it was. You have

expressed it capitally. I kept wanting to ask those gentlemen what they were in such a fuss about."

Potugin sighed again.

"That's the whole point of it, that they don't know that themselves. In former days the expression used about them would have been: 'They are the blind instruments of higher ends'; well, nowadays we make use of sharper epithets. And take note that I am not in the least intending to blame them; I will say more, they are all... that is, almost all, excellent people. Of Mme. Suhantchikov, for instance, I know for certain much that is good; she gave away the last of her fortune to two poor nieces. Even admitting that the desire of doing something picturesque, of showing herself off, was not without its influence on her, still you will agree that it was a remarkable act of self-sacrifice in a woman not herself well-off! Of Mr. Pishchakirin there is no need to speak even; the peasants of his district will certainly in time present him with a silver bowl like a pumpkin, and perhaps even a holy picture representing his patron saint, and though he will tell them in his speech of thanks that he does not deserve such an honor, he won't tell the truth there; he does deserve it. Mr. Bambaev, your friend, has a wonderfully good heart; it's true that... his enthusiasm is completely without a special object, still it is enthusiasm; and Mr. Voroshilov, too, is the most good-natured fellow; like all his sort, all men who've taken the first prizes at school, he's an aide-de-camp of the sciences, and he even holds his tongue sententiously, but then he is so young. Yes, yes, they are all excellent people, and when you come to results, there's nothing to show for it; the ingredients are all first-rate, but the dish is not worth eating."

Litvinov listened to Potugin with growing astonishment; every phrase, every turn of his slow but self-confident speech betrayed both the power of speaking and the desire to speak.

Potugin did, in fact, like speaking, and could speak well; but, as a man in whom life had succeeded in wearing away vanity, he waited with philosophic calm for a good opportunity, a meeting with a kindred spirit.

"Yes, yes," he began again, with the special dejection but not peevish humor peculiar to him, "it is all very strange. And there is something else I want you to note. Let a dozen Englishmen, for example, come together, and they will at once begin to talk of the submarine telegraph, or the tax on paper, or a method of tanning rats' skins—or something, that's to say, practical and definite; a dozen Germans, and, of course, Schleswig-Holstein and the unity of Germany will be brought on the scene; . . . but let a dozen Russians meet together, and instantly there springs up the question—you had an opportunity of being convinced of the fact this evening—the question of the significance and the future of Russia, and in terms so general, beginning with creation, without facts or conclusions. They worry and worry away at that unlucky subject, as children chew away at a bit of India rubber—neither for pleasure nor profit, as the saying is. Well, then, of course, the rotten West comes in for its share. It's a curious thing, it beats us at every point, this West—but yet we declare that it's rotten! And if only we had a genuine contempt for it," pursued Potugin, "but that's really all cant and humbug. We can do well enough as far as abuse goes, but the opinion of the West is the only thing we value, the opinion, that's to say, of the Parisian loafers..."

"But what we ought to do is to feel really humble for a little—not only in words—and to borrow from our elder brothers what they have invented already before us and better than us..."

"After what you have just said," observed Litvinov with a smile, "I need not even inquire to which party you belong, and what is your opinion about Europe. But let me make one observation to you. You say that we ought to borrow from our elder brothers; but how can we borrow without consideration of the conditions of climate and of soil, the local and national peculiarities? My father, I recollect, ordered from Butenop a cast iron thrashing machine highly recommended; the machine was very good, certainly—but what happened? For five long years it remained useless in the barn, till it was replaced by a wooden American one—far more suitable to our ways and habits, as the American machines are as a rule. One cannot borrow at random, Sozon Ivanitch."

Potugin lifted his head.

"I did not expect such a criticism as that from you, excellent Grigory Mihalovich," he began, after a moment's pause. "Who wants to make you borrow at random? . . . As for results, pray don't let us be unjust to ourselves; there will be originality enough in them by virtue of those very local, climatic, and other conditions which you mention. . . . Take our language even as an instance. Peter the Great deluged it with thousands of foreign words, Dutch, French, and German; those words expressed ideas with which the Russian people had to be familiarized; without scruple or ceremony. Peter poured them wholesale by bucketsful into us. At first, of course, the result was something of a monstrous product; but later there began precisely that process of digestion to which I have alluded. The ideas had been introduced and assimilated; the foreign forms evaporated gradually, and the language found substitutes for them from within itself; and now your humble servant, the most mediocre stylist, will undertake to translate any page you like out of Hegel—yes, indeed, out of Hegel—without making use of a single word not Slavic. What has happened with the language, one must hope will happen in other departments."—Tr. from the Russian by Constance Garnett.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Broken forest

Hist! There's a Stir in the Brush

My heart goes out to the forest and the crack of twigs, The drip of wet leaves and the low soft laughter Of brooks that chuckle o'er old mossy jets And say them over to themselves: the nests Of squirrels and the holes the chipmunk digs; Where through the branches the slant rays Dapple with sunlight the leaf-matted ground. And the wind comes with blown vestures rustling after,

And through the woven lattice of crisp sound

A bird's song lightens like a maiden's face....

Hist! there's a stir in the brush, Was it a face through the leaves?

Back of the laurels a skurry and rush

Hillward, then silence except for the thrush

That throws one song from the dark of the bush

And is gone; and I plunge in the wood....

The goody damp smell of the ground!

O rough sweet bark of the trees!

O clear sharp cracklings of sound! . . .

For here there is lit in the quiet and calm in the quiver of things.

Ay, this old oak, gray-krown and knurled,

Solemn and sturdy and big.

Is' as young at heart, as alert and elate in his rest,

As the nutcrack 'here that clings to

the tip of the twig

And scolded at the wind that buffets too rudely its nest.

—Richard Hovey.

Dürer and Landscape

Dürer, as he tells us himself, was from his earliest years diligent in striving to learn. We find him from the opening of his career taking one subject after another for particular study, striving heartily with it, investigating it, reducing it to theory, and making himself master of it.

Landscape was one of the first branches of art he took up in this way. Wolgemut painted landscape, in the Flemish fashion, far better than any contemporary German. Dürer was directed by him to study the prospects of nature rather than the conventional mountains, plains, and waters in the backgrounds of earlier paintings.

Dürer, on his Wanderschaft, made many a broad study of wide extending prospects. He sketched general views of towns and large vistas of valley. He drew precipices and wooded slopes, green plains, watermills, and

fortified passes. He made these studies with no hasty hand, but set himself down to them and labored them out accurately in detail. First he drew in the outlines, using his pen with the severity of a graving tool. Afterward he laid on his lime colors with equal care, and then he went his way. He was not looking for effects, but searching after facts—the true forms and normal coloring of the mid-day earth.

The completeness of each study made it a starting point for further investigation. Hand and memory were trained together, and the reason learnt to guide the one by analyzing the treasures of the other. Nature led Dürer on from large things to small. Details of grass, bunches of flowers, single plants, small animals, or the plumage of birds—subjects such as these, called forth his patience and disciplined his powers. Honest study, which this could not be without result. It made Dürer the father of modern landscape painters. His transcripts of scenery caused other men to look from them to nature herself, and opened their eyes to a storehouse of beauty scarcely perceived before.—From "Albrecht Dürer," by W. M. Conway.

We naturally talked much about his own poetry. He said that he had great difficulty about a subject and a framework, a definite beginning and ending, but when these were found composition cost him very little trouble....

In his conversation that minute accurate observation of nature which is so conspicuous in his poetry, was very evident. He had a strong sense of the force and rhythm of words, and of his knowledge of old English and of provincial expressions was very great. "How infinitely superior," he said, "is the provincial word fittermouse to the orthodox bat!" With his love for old English he combined some taste for old forms of pronunciation. He once rebuked me for pronouncing "knowledge" in the way which is now usual, maintaining that the full sound of "know" should be given. I defended myself by quoting Swift's lines on the Irish Parliament:

"Not bow-shot from the college, Half the world from sense and knowledge."

but he only said he hoped I would never pronounce the word in this way in reading his poetry.

He had no kind of sympathy with the theory which would divorce art from morals, and I have known no literary man who had a more uniformly high sense of duty in connection with his work.... He hated with an intense hatred all literary quarrels, and rivalries, and jealousies, and his literary judgment seemed to me not only singularly sane and unexaggerated, but also singularly unbiased by his personal likings. On the other hand, he had many close friendships little or nothing to say to literary affinities. Carlyle, who never cared for his poetry, and indeed seemed always to think that he would have done better to have written in prose, was one of his oldest and most valued friends.—From "Tennyson: A Memory," by Hallam, Lord Tennyson.

You ask me to put down a few recollections of your father. It is with some difficulty that I do so, for many years have passed since I had the privilege of being much with him, and I knew too well his deep hatred of the common fashion of journalizing in a great man's house, and writing down for future publication the careless utterances of free conversation, to be guilty of such an act. I must rely wholly on my memory, and I am afraid that to you, who knew him so much better than I did, these few notes can be of little use....

It was a surprise to me to find that he possessed a strong sense of humor, delighted in witty stories, and told them admirably. This was a side of his nature which never, I think, appeared in his writings before "The Northern Farmer," which was published early in the sixties.

I found too that he was not only a great poet, but also the best critic of verse I had ever known. His ear for all the delicacies of rhythm has, I suppose, very seldom been equaled. He had an admirable verbal memory for the poetry of others as well as for his own, and he had the true instinct of genius in detecting among commonplace surroundings some happy phrase or some original metaphor. His taste lay chiefly in sixteenth and seventeenth century poetry, in which he was widely read, and which he used to quote with admirable power....

Among nineteenth century poets I think he placed Keats on the highest pinnacle. He maintained (like Lan-

dor) that he had more of the real gift even than Shelley, and he thought it difficult to overestimate the height to which he might have risen.... Byron he seemed to place on a lower level, and he considered his poetry too much akin to rhetoric....

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Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are few things in the whole of the New Testament more wonderful than Jesus' teaching with respect to prayer. He dealt with the whole question with a simplicity and directness which must have been almost blunt to the generation in which he lived. The old pagan world was as great in praying as was the Puritan, and in this particular the Jews were not very different from the Gentiles. Jesus himself summed up in one scathing sentence, this formal and selfish ideal of prayer. "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!" he said, "for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation." Jesus' own ideal of prayer was, of course, something quite apart from this. "Therefore I say unto you," he said, "that when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them. And when ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have ought against any: that your Father also which is in heaven may forgive you your trespasses. But if ye do not forgive, neither will your Father which is in heaven forgive your trespasses." Such an ideal could hardly have been expressed more perfectly, in the language of the West, than it is by Mrs. Eddy in her entire chapter on prayer, in Science and Health, and in particular in that often quoted sentence on the first page of the chapter: "Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds."

Prayer, then, to be pure must be the result of pure thought. The Greek hero of mythology praying to a god or goddess more impure and more animal than himself, could hardly be expected to conceive of a desire less than entirely material. When he did it was the outcome of some strain of spirituality in the mind of a poet rather than anything in the history of Olympus. But this was at least the robust animalism of a purely animal age: the Pharisee, using prayer as a cloak for wrongdoing, and as a parade of righteousness, was further from the kingdom of heaven. Only, indeed, as men began, in Christianity, to perceive that prayer must originate in self-discipline could prayer become efficacious in its largest sense. This prayer was, of course, the vision of the Christ. It was before Abraham, just as it was present at the crossing of the Red Sea and on the day of sacrifices on Mount Carmel. But it did not reach its meridian until the star of the wise men stood still over Bethlehem, on the night when the angels sang, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." There was the quintessence of prayer.

In order to pray, then, with any metaphysical perception, some understanding of Principle is an absolute necessity. The Greek, of the age of Homer, praying to Zeus or Aphrodite, was praying to deities in whom his own animal passions were indefinitely magnified; and thus, praying with his human mentality, human intelligence gradually became his summum bonum, his greatest good. The Hebrew, hedging himself about with ceremony and tradition, developed a materialism, not so much of passion as of formulas, until at last the evidence of the physical senses became his all and his end all. And thus it was that Paul, with true philosophic insight, wrote to the Corinthians, "For the Jews require a sign, and the Greeks seek after wisdom: but we preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumblingblock, and unto the Greeks foolishness; but unto them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God, and the wisdom of God." Had not Christ Jesus declared that the only way for a man to become his disciple, a seeker, that is to say, of the Christ, was to "deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me"? This manifestly constituted the desire which was prayer, a prayer or desire for something quite different from the evidence of the senses or the satisfaction of the flesh.

Prayer, consequently, is something far more than words, though it may be expressed in words, as in the Lord's Prayer. It finds its great expression in the atonement, in the effort the individual makes to be at one with Principle. For it is manifest that a man can never be at one with Principle, who, having prayed for guidance, remains headstrong and rebellious when Principle points him to a road he has not selected for himself. The very essence of prayer is self-surrender. Jesus made this clear to the ages in his struggle in Gethsemane, when he "knelt down, and prayed, saying, Father, if thou be willing, remove this cup from me: nevertheless not my will, but thine, be done." The very travesty of prayer is, on the other hand, surely, reached when a man, having prayed for guidance, turns from the guidance when it comes to him, and plunges in stiff-necked disobedience down the road of his own choosing which he has selected from the first. This is the very repudiation of demonstration, the denial of the leading of Principle, and can only lead to suffering, until every yard of the journey made in this temper is retraced.</

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Irish Panacea

Most great political departures have in them an element of daring. In a great crisis of Canadian affairs, Lord Durham, by an act which many people, at the time, thought fraught with disaster, created, out of elements of revolution, the germ of the great Dominion of today. At a later period Sir Robert Peel flung the colossal commercial assets of the United Kingdom, as it were, into the crucible, from which, in spite of all the jeremiads of the Protectionists, there emerged the commercial England of the second half of the nineteenth century. And yet again, after the Boer war, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was not afraid to establish the South African Dominion, with the result that when Armageddon came a Boer prime minister and a Boer general were amongst the most stalwart figures in the British Commonwealth, throughout the struggle.

One is reminded of this by the speech in which Mr. Lloyd George, on Monday last, outlined the great measure of conciliation with which he proposes to attempt to close the chapter of British and Irish discord. No one knew better than Mr. Lloyd George the thanklessness, at the moment, of the task he was undertaking. Nationalist Ireland showed its contempt by staying away from the House: Unionist Ireland, in the person of Sir Edward Carson, shook its head doubtfully over the proposal when the Prime Minister had resumed his seat. Yet it is quite clear that, as Mr. Lloyd George said, something has got to happen. If Ireland itself had ever been united, an arrangement would a dozen times over have been a possibility. But on the occasions when England has been willing to bridge the Irish gulf, there has always been an Irish Horatius ready to take his place on the bridge, and to beat back every effort at reconciliation.

The history of Ireland is better known than the history of most countries, and this for the very simple reason that propaganda has given a publicity to that history which has been wanting in the case of other nations. Now propaganda history is very rarely particularly historical, and this has been peculiarly the case in the propaganda history of Ireland. The old administration of the country by England was sufficiently bad to have needed no exaggeration. The penal laws and the economic statutes compose one of the blackest pictures in the government of nations, though no nation need imagine that a corresponding picture cannot be found in its own history. When a man's carriage could be stopped and its horses taken from it on a tendered payment of five pounds, that being the largest sum it was legal to offer to a Roman Catholic, when the only instruction, combined with their religious beliefs, which could be obtained by the nation was that given to its children by a priest under a hedge, religious persecution had gone a long way. But when in addition to this the manufactures and commerce of that nation were strangled in the interests of a richer competitor, when no goods could be exported out of the country in an Irish owned bottom, and when every industry, from wool to straw, and from glass to sail-cloth, was crushed out of existence, it was certain that, in the long run, the score of iniquity would remain to be liquidated.

Now, so far as it is possible for a country to attempt to atone for its previous ill deeds, so far have successive British governments gone in endeavoring to set straight the actions of their predecessors in Ireland. It was a German king who drove the British colonists in North America into rebellion, and, curiously enough, it was a Dutch king who imposed the worst of the penal and economic laws upon Ireland. George III was a most respectable monarch in private life. Coming between the second and fourth Georges, he was, indeed, a very paragon of the virtues. But as a ruler he was narrow, obstinate, and ignorant, and the result was the war of American independence.

William III was as great a man as George III was a small man. But he had served his apprenticeship to kingship in a bitter struggle with Roman Catholicism, in which no mercy had been shown to him, and in the course of which he had only saved his country by almost sacrificing it, on the day when the dikes were opened, and the tulip beds and the corn fields, the gardens and the farms of the Netherlands disappeared under the waters of the North Sea. It was then he declared, in words which have become historic, that "Liberty and pure religion, driven by tyrants and bigots from Europe, might take refuge in the farthest isles of Asia," and that "There the Dutch commonwealth might commence a new and more glorious existence, and might rear, under the Southern Cross, amidst the sugar canes and nutmeg trees, the Exchange of a wealthy Amsterdam and a school of a more learned Leyden." It was in this temper that he led his troops down into the waters of the Boyne, with the result that from that day to this the Boyne waters have continued to flow between the north and south of Ireland, between the Orange and the Green. Unfortunately the passions of religion are not silenced in an hour. British statesmen of succeeding years have done their utmost to redress the evils of the past. But though Ireland has received a measure of financial and industrial help which has placed her people, in many ways, at an advantage to the English, though the financial burdens placed upon her have been less severe, and the land laws given to her incredibly less burdensome, there has, nevertheless, remained the religious difficulty, intruding itself into every attempted settlement, and keeping the "Black North" and the poverty stricken South in a state of perpetual warfare. Ireland has probably nothing to complain of today, so far as Great Britain is concerned, except the emotions of the past springing perpetually and with renewed force from the instincts of a people to whom fairies are still "the little people," and whose his-

tory is contained in the legend of Cathleen ni Houlihan and songs such as "The Wearing of the Green."

As a result Sarsfield has remained perpetually upon the walls of Limerick, and "King Billy" has trodden as perpetually the walls of Derry. To level the walls of both is the aim of Mr. Lloyd George today, and he proposes to carry out his plans, by an idea which has been repeatedly suggested to British ministers, and has as repeatedly been declined, namely, that of setting up legislatures for both the Orange and the Green, and leaving the Irish themselves, for the future, to fight out their battles, without interference from the Saxon, who, long ago, was only too anxious to withdraw from the struggle.

Reclaiming Swamps

Possibly the swamp, where there is too much water, gives an even greater impression of waste than the desert, where there is too little. Hence the constantly expanding reclamation projects of the world must not neglect the former for the latter. Ingenuity and industry must learn to use the futile richness of both the bogs and the arid places. In some way, sooner or later, there must be a very far-reaching readjustment and equalization, so that no place shall have too much or too little of anything. The completion, shortly, of the extensive drainage project in southeastern Missouri, whereby a total of 1,000,000 acres will be greatly improved for agriculture, is just an illustration, therefore, of the still greater work of this kind that remains to be done.

There are two main ways of reclaiming swamps. If the land to be drained lies considerably above the level of the sea, or whatever other natural outlet is near by, canals and ditches may be cut to the lower level. If, on the other hand, the swamp is very little above the near-by water, the ground itself may be made higher by a sand pump. With this machine flakes of clay are shaved and sand or mud is stirred up by the blades of a cutter-head from the bottom of the part that lies under water, preferably a channel which it is desirable to deepen, and pumped up on the land to be reclaimed. Thus two purposes are achieved at the same time. Work of this kind has thus far, in the United States, been done mainly by private companies and by the separate state governments. Certainly, however, it deserves reasonable assistance from the federal government, encouragement which shall be administered in some other way than by the old "pork-barrel" methods. It is not a matter merely of a congressman's getting something for his home locality. There should be an intelligent and unselfish development of swamp reclamation.

What has been done in one place can be accomplished elsewhere. In fact, every place deserves to have the most made of its possibilities. In the New Jersey meadows channels have been deepened and mud has been pumped from the bay to the old marshes. In Flushing Bay, Long Island, great regions have been filled in with ashes and refuse from New York City, until nowadays peasants from the south of Europe, with their women in gayly colored raiment working in the fields, are raising on the reclaimed land abundant crops of vegetables for the immense market that is so close. In Seattle, Washington, a huge hill was washed away with giant streams of water, so that the soil ran down in chutes to fill in the foreshore as was desired. These great engineering projects which have been successfully completed show what can surely be done in such places as the Everglades of Florida, where already a considerable amount of swamp-land has been saved. Even the tropical jungles of South America and Africa will probably sooner or later yield to intelligent reclamation. Desolation of every kind, with accompanying shiftlessness, has to be replaced by real energy. Any waiting "for something to turn up" in the future has to be translated into present activity.

Appeal From the Assyrian Christians

OF THE many minor incidents of the great war well deserving permanent record, few are more remarkable than the tremendous stand made against the Turk by the Assyrian Christians. A people of Syriac origin, professing a Nestorian form of Christianity, the Assyrians have lived for centuries along the borders of Turkey, Persia, and Russia, chiefly amidst the high lands east of the Tigris valley and north of Arabia. The entry of Turkey into the world war, in the autumn of 1914, brought with it a demand upon these Assyrian Christians from Constantinople to join the Ottoman forces against Russia. Under their chief, Mar Shimun, whose sister is now in London pleading the cause of her people, they refused, and, ill-armed and ill-provided as they were, determined to offer what resistance they could to the inevitable Turkish onslaught.

Russia promised them help, guns, ammunition, and reinforcements, but this help was never forthcoming; and, step by step, fighting courageously all the way, they retreated with their women and children into the mountains. To winter there, however, was impossible, and so, when all efforts to secure aid from Russia had failed, the whole people, over 70,000 in number, undertook the perilous retreat to the Russian lines in Persia. They were successful, and, here, for the time being, their troubles were at an end. The women and children were distributed amongst various villages, whilst the men formed themselves into two battalions to fight on the side of the Russians.

Then came the Russian revolution, and the Assyrians, refusing to join in the general retreat which followed, were left to defend themselves as best they could against the Turks, Kurds, and Persian tribesmen who surrounded them on all sides. How they managed to do so is one of the wonderful stories of the war. Completely cut off from the outside world, and, consequently, without any news of the Allies, they nevertheless refused all overtures from their enemies, whom they attacked with success fourteen times. Meanwhile, some 500 miles away, the British had established themselves at Baghdad, but the Assyrians were quite ignorant of the fact, until one day, an aeroplane descended amongst them. It was a British machine, and within a short time the British authorities had initiated plans for transporting the whole 70,000

Assyrian refugees to Baghdad. The journey was beset with tremendous difficulties, and only some 50,000 finally reached the ancient city on the banks of the Tigris. But once there, they were well cared for in a great refugee camp at Bakhourah, where they have remained ever since.

Today, the Assyrians are very earnestly desirous of being assured a continuance of British protection, and they recently secured leave to send one of their number to Paris to lay their case before the Peace Conference. Their choice fell upon Lady Surma, and Lady Surma's plea, as expressed to a representative of this paper in London, is that her people may live henceforth under their own Patriarch and under British protection, and that, if possible, they may be restored to their beloved lands, the loss of which was brought about, in the first instance, through their loyalty to the cause of the Allies.

The Peace Conference in Paris will, no doubt, have many bigger and more important claims to settle, but it could hardly have one more unquestionably just.

Canada's Naval Policy

NO BETTER illustration could, perhaps, be afforded of the healthy independence which ever accompanies the proved devotion of the British dominions to the mother country than the consistent way in which they have held out for their own views in the matter of naval policy. This has been noticeable practically ever since the dominions began to make regular contributions to the British Navy, some thirty years ago. Indeed, the present Empire tour of Admiral Jellicoe has for its main object the discovery of the best means by which cooperation may be attained. For the question is, of course, still undecided. The British Admiralty has always strongly favored a single navy, at all times, under a central authority, whilst the dominions, without exception, have desired separate navies, to be united under one command and direction only in the event of war.

Thus, at the imperial conference in 1917, the representatives of the dominions requested the British Admiralty to work out, immediately after the conclusion of the war, a scheme for the naval defense of the Empire, for the information of the several governments summoned to the conference, and to submit along with it such recommendations as the Admiralty might consider necessary for the Empire's greater security. The Admiralty, however, did not wait for the conclusion of the war. By the time the conference met in the following year, the scheme was ready, and was duly presented. The dominions, however, found themselves unable to agree to it. The new scheme was, they declared, nothing more than the old plan of a centralized imperial navy with some slight modifications, and such a scheme "was not considered practical." That brought the matter down to last year, and, in the February of the present year, Admiral Jellicoe set out on his tour.

It was in Canada, perhaps, that the admiral was confronted with his most delicate task. For, although fully eight years have passed since Sir Robert Borden's memorable battle for the Naval Aid Bill was fought and won in the Dominion House of Commons, and then lost in the Senate, the navy question is attached to too many fundamental ideas to be dealt with lightly. Canada has always had very definite views of her own on the matter, but they have been by no means united views. Thus, at the imperial conference held in London in 1909, the Canadian representatives refused to agree to the British Admiralty proposal that each of the British dominions should build and maintain a unit. Instead, Canada offered to spend between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 a year on ships and naval works of various kinds, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier secured passage through both houses of Parliament of a bill making provision for such expenditure. Then, in the following year, came Sir Robert Borden's famous Naval Aid Bill, already referred to, under which three dreadnaughts of the most powerful kind were to be built as an emergency contribution to the imperial navy. The defeat of this measure in the Senate, after one of the bitterest political struggles in the history of Dominion politics, left the whole naval policy of Canada in that indeterminate condition in which the war found it.

Immediately on the outbreak of the struggle, what Canada had in the way of naval craft, namely, the cruisers Niobe and Rainbow, purchased under the Laurier act, and two submarines, she placed at the disposal of the British Government; whilst large numbers of naval reserve men, both in Canada and in Newfoundland, volunteered for service. The Canadian Navy, however, was practically non-existent, and there can be little doubt that the whole question of Canada's naval policy will come up for discussion and decision in the Dominion in the near future.

The Letter Carrier

SOMETIMES, it would seem, the really important things which have come to be regarded as commonplace, as one's right, as it were, are accepted almost as a matter of course, and are altogether too little appreciated. For instance, the business man, the professional man, the home dweller, the resident hotel guest, in fact every one, has quite naturally learned to look upon the regular visit of the letter carrier as a mere incident, a part, so to speak, of the working machinery, operating automatically, perhaps, but certainly without apparent friction or interruption. In some of the larger cities of the United States, in the business districts, these visits come hourly. In other sections of the cities there are usually three or four deliveries of mail each week day, while in the country, since the establishment of rural mail routes, the daily visit of the carrier makes possible the prompt receipt of mail, instead of it being possibly a week old before it finds its way from the village post office to the home. This program is a contiguous one, in which the individual beneficiary ordinarily evinces little more than passing interest.

But there come seasons of the year, like the present one, when the carrier's signal falls upon alert ears. In the winter holiday time, when greetings are being exchanged and messages of friendship are being sent half way round the earth, the postman is recognized as at least a friendly intermediary. He is, indeed, the friend,

the lavish friend, of all. He recognizes no class or station. As he has received, so does he give, promptly and gladly, to rich and poor alike. The pathway to the modest tenement in the slums is as familiar to him as the broad roadway to the mansion on the hill, and the picture post-card, with its kindly message sent from far-off southern Europe, is as zealously guarded and as carefully delivered as the parcel which he is charged with delivering into the hands of the wealthy.

Aside from the advances and improvements made in the actual transportation of mail, from the earliest days of its transmission down to the present year, with letters speeding through the air at the rate of 100 miles or more an hour, the manner of delivery and collection has not greatly changed. The man on foot does the actual work in detail. The automobile and the bicycle, as well as the trolley car and the pneumatic tube, have to be sure, expedited distribution to postal stations and substations, but the door-to-door link between senders and recipients of mail is still formed by the unostentatious, capable, and dependable carrier, who appears to know no difference between storm and sunshine, or between the heat of summer and the chill and snows of winter. His calling and election seem sure, possibly because he has made his service indispensable. The letter carrier is apparently no more likely to be displaced by modern inventions than is the horse to be displaced by the automobile and the farm tractor. Both have specialized adaptability.

Notes and Comments

THE opening of a modern American bookshop in Shanghai leads one to wonder how the present makeshift volumes of New York publishers will be received by the descendants of the world's pioneer printers. In these times of paper shortage, it is certainly a doubtful expedient to make into two rather flimsy tomes what would formerly have been a single volume. And yet that is about what is done nowadays to make a ten-dollar work, which often consists of rather narrow and sluggish streams of type trickling through broad fields of rather dingy paper. Despite all this, however, the Chinese and everybody else may rejoice that the length of the average novel is diminishing to what, not so long ago, would have been perhaps 200 pages.

IT SEEMS that the sanitary supervisor of the New York State Department of Health and the medical director of the Standard Oil Company have just written what is intended as a manual for public health officers. Unwittingly enough, it reveals how the advertising and educational campaign, intended to bring about complete state medicine, is intended to use for its purposes every human idiosyncrasy and circumstance. Thus the authors naively declare: "The opportunities and influence of the physician as an educator are greater than those of almost any other person. Nearly every person has a blind and implicit confidence in the word of some physician, and the attitude of the people toward public health matters is the composite attitude of the physicians of a community." Serious though the book is meant to be, it has many such sentences that are bound to be comic to those who are neither blind nor implicit in their thinking.

BY NO MEANS the least interesting chapter in Admiral Jellicoe's report on the naval defense of Australia, which affords evidence as to the present trend of democratic reform, is the one dealing with discipline. The admiral advocates the abolition of the old service custom by which accused men take off their caps during the investigation of their cases, as being out of date. An "accused" is not an offender, the admiral points out, unless the charge has been proved against him. This rule also holds good in the British Army, and dates back to the days when a defaulter could not be trusted to refrain from taking off his cap and throwing it at the officer. It was for a similar reason that, until quite recently, a soldier had to salute an officer with the hand farthest away from him.

REPORTS of a need for food in European countries, including Turkey, that is beyond description, are brought by every traveler in that part of the world, yet one reads that a consignment of rum left the United States recently for Constantinople. This is worse even than asking for bread and receiving a stone.

IT IS questionable if ever before in the history of education a boy came to college bringing with him a flock of hens as his financial backers; but that this may nowadays happen, not with one boy but three, is shown by a report from the Connecticut Agricultural College. By arrangement with the college, the boys will be able to rent space for their poultry yards, and the marketing of the eggs is expected to meet the expense of their education. Although new in educational history, the idea is not altogether experimental, for the undergraduate poultrysmen will have already proved at home that they can make hens profitable, and the project rests as firmly on a reasonable study of past experience as any other business enterprise.

AN INVENTOR in Oakland, California, has found a new and practical use for echoes, and as a result the time may come when the practice of "heaving the lead" at sea will be known only in historical novels and old maritime history. The marimeter, as the new devise is called, sends a sound from the keel of the ship to the bottom of the sea; the sound comes back as an echo, and the journey, automatically recorded on a diaphragm, is translated into terms of length. The report shows the depth, of water between keel and bottom, calculated from the known speed of a sound-wave in salt water, and the knowledge may be acquired at the rate of four soundings a minute, which is very much faster than by older methods. The marimeter, to be sure, has only recently gone to sea, if indeed the steamer Governor, which will carry the first of them, has yet left dry dock in Seattle, Washington. But the instrument promises to add materially to the security of ocean traffic.